

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
Official permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
exclusively limited to Public School or
University men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Road Street, W.
G 10 SAVE THE KING.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

CAILLE
5 SPEED PORTABLE
MOTORS.
Magneto and Battery
Ignition Combined.
The very latest in Portable
Motors.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Machinery Office,
4, Des Vaux Road Central.

No. 17,967. 號七十六百九千七萬一第 日五初月一十年卯乙 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, 1915. 六拜禮 號一十月二十年四國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.
Dec. 12th.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. SINGAPORE.
TO DEPART.
Dec. 11th.—Japan via Moji, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SHINKYO MARU.
Dec. 11th.—Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. POLYNESIAN.
Dec. 11th.—Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. CHENAN.
Dec. 14th.—Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada, at 9.30 a.m., per s.s. NIPPON MARU.
Dec. 14th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. TAMBA MARU.
Dec. 14th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. TAMBA MARU.
Dec. 14th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. ANHUI.
Dec. 16th.—Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. KAMO MARU.
Dec. 16th.—Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, United States, South America, Victoria, B.C. and Vancouver, United Kingdom via Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. CANADA MARU.
Dec. 16th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2 p.m., per s.s. NAMUR.
Dec. 16th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SINGAPORE.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1915. [724]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m., Every 15 minutes.
8.30 " " 10.00 " " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " " 15 " "
2.15 " " 2.45 " " " 15 " "
2.45 " " 3.15 " " " 15 " "
3.15 " " 3.45 " " " 15 " "
3.45 " " 4.15 " " " 15 " "
4.15 " " 4.45 " " " 15 " "
4.45 " " 5.15 " " " 15 " "
5.15 " " 5.45 " " " 15 " "
5.45 " " 6.00 p.m. " " " 15 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " 15 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " " 10 " "
5.00 " " 5.30 " " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " " 15 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 7.00 " " " 15 " "
7.00 " " 7.30 " " " 15 " "
7.30 " " 8.00 " " " 15 " "
8.00 " " 8.30 " " " 15 " "
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 19th June, 1915. [1042]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
[1230]

SAVOY HOTEL.

21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL
in the City. Near to everywhere, a providing all modern conveniences.

American or European Plan.
Rates \$4 and \$6 per day
Special terms to monthly guests.
Cable address Telephone No. 2,510.
SAVOY. C. A. BIDDLE, Manager. [993]

MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I. A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contradict Condensers, Steam Manganese, Bronze Castings, Parsons's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 350 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 63 88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 24 34 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 718 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 180 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.
Lifting Power ... No. 1. 7,000 tons. No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 480 feet. " 580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 66 " " 66 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 28 " " 28 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimoda).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 388 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 56 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 7 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI KOBE and HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [1606]

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL:
Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
KAIPING COKE:
Competes with the best quality English Cokes for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE
FIRECLAY.
STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
Office: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. Tel. Add: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE No. 1030.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [144]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.
THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.
Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Seiton (Taiping) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare	3rd Class Fare	4th Class Fare	1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare	3rd Class Fare	4th Class Fare
Shanghai (S.M.S. Train) to Dairen	2.00	1.00	0.50	Dairen to Shanghai (S.M.S. Train)	2.00	1.00	0.50
Dairen to Shanghai (S.M.S. Train)	2.00	1.00	0.50	Shanghai to Dairen (S.M.S. Train)	2.00	1.00	0.50
Shanghai to Dairen (S.M.S. Train)	2.00	1.00	0.50	Dairen to Shanghai (S.M.S. Train)	2.00	1.00	0.50
Dairen to Shanghai (S.M.S. Train)	2.00	1.00	0.50	Shanghai to Dairen (S.M.S. Train)	2.00	1.00	0.50

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.S. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 a.m. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.
RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "Yamato"). At Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hsichang (the finest sea-side resort in North China), all under the Company's management.
TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS CO., Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, the HENDERSON, MACDONALD, and the NIPPON YAMEN KAISKA, Shanghai; from whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
Tel. Add. "MANCHU." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A.I. and Lieber's

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.
Fresh steams always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots, and also at Antung, Chefoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN. [463]

FRENCH STORE, 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Entrance next to ASTOR HOUSE.

NOTICE.

We beg to announce to the Public of Hongkong that we have just received a consignment of Fragrant Cigars and Genuine Aromatic Egyptian Cigarettes.

CIGARS from the Royal Association of Holland Cigar Manufacturers.

"TRIO"
Accepto in boxes of 50
Flor de Alonso " " 50
Happy Days " " 50
Favorite " " 50
Beauty " " 50
Mary " " 50
Yellow Star " " 100
Brama " " 25
Lord Roberts " " 50

CIGARETTES from G. Apostolou & Fils.

JUPITER Cork-Tipped ... \$1.50 box of 100.
" Gold-Tipped ... \$1.40 " " "
" Plain ... \$1.30 " " "

Hongkong, 7th December, 1915. [1283]

WISEMAN, LTD.

FRESH ORANGES

ARRIVED TO-DAY.

TELEPHONE 407.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [119]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1914. [1092]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Canton Marbles in Various Shades
TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1516]

DRINK ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone in Every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms, European Band and Steamers.
P. O. FEUSTER,
Manager. [89]

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL is now OPENED under NEW MANAGEMENT. The place has been renovated throughout and entirely refurnished. Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea, a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round. LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under experienced supervision. Terms moderate.
For further particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Macau.
Tel. Add. "Phoenix," Macau.
1st February, 1915. [137]

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen, The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided. Every information and special attention given to Tourists. Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr and Mrs GEO. E. EYLES
[1045]

HONGKONG HOTEL

AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. WITCHELL,
Manager. [16]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone: No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
FRANK L. COOKE,
Manager. [26]

GRAND HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most Central Location within the vicinity of all the Principal Banks.
Noted for the best Food, Refreshment Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision. A First-Class String Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping people.
For further particulars apply—
MANAGER.
Telephone 127
Telegraphic address: "Compost."
[20]

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone in Every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms, European Band and Steamers.
P. O. FEUSTER,
Manager. [89]

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

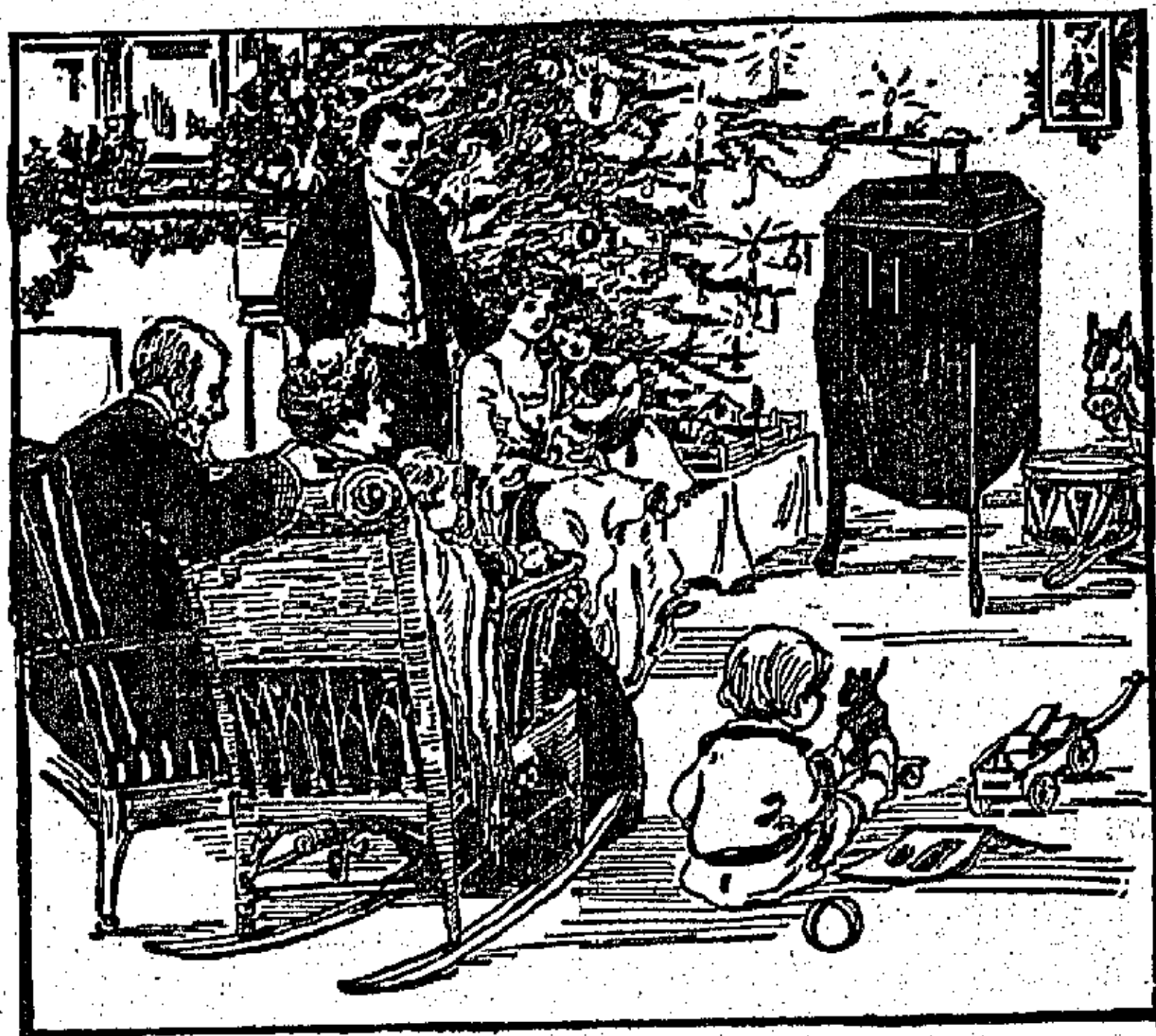
THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL is now OPENED under NEW MANAGEMENT. The place has been renovated throughout and entirely refurnished. Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea, a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round. LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under experienced supervision. Terms moderate.
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Guides and Chairs provided. Every information and special attention given to Tourists. Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr and Mrs GEO. E. EYLES
[1045]

ENTERTAINMENTS

Every home can have a Victrola for Christmas



PRICES AND STYLES

to suit all.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-6]

Fortify yourself with Bovril

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

THE "SWAN"

FOUNT PEN.

NEEDS NO "COAXING"!

It's made right
To write right.
That's why it's the most popular
Fountain.

Does not Leak, Scratch or Dry Up.
Fitted with Gold Iridium Tipped Nib.
WHERE IS YOURS?

TRY ONE NOW!

Sold by
JEWELLERS, STATIONERS AND
IMPORTERS.

MABIE, TODD & Co.,
Manufacturers, LONDON.

CATALOGUE FREE!



ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the
Captain Superintendent of Police, at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer you our services as buying
agents for British or Continental goods.
Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-
date, our success is attained by making
our customers' interests our first aim.
Five experienced buyers, with capable staffs
manage different departments, buying
with greatest care every class of goods,
giving our customers all the advantages
of wide experience, and ensuring their
requirements being rightly supplied at
lowest prices and best discounts.

KEYMER, SON & CO.,
Whitcomb, London.
Telegrams, "Keymer, London," Est. 1844.
121

WANTED.
DAILY or Resident NURSE for two
Children at the Peak. Apply by letter
enclosing copies of testimonials to—
"E."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1194]

CLARKE'S
B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all
acquired or constitutional Dis-
charges from the Urinary
Organs in either sex. These
famous Pills also cure Gravel,
Pains in the Back and all
Kidney Disorders. Free from
mercury. Forty years' suc-
cess. Sold by all Chemists
and Storekeepers throughout
the world. [125]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 13th Dec.—
Noon—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.,
Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
Friday, 17th Dec.—
11.30 a.m.—The "Devawongse" Steamship
Co., Ltd., Meeting of Creditors.
11.45 a.m.—The "Phanang" Steamship Co.,
Ltd., Meeting of Creditors.
Saturday, 18th Dec.—
Noon—The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Extraordinary General Meeting.
Monday, 20th Dec.—
11 a.m.—Union Insurance Society of Canton,
Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
11.15 p.m.—China Traders' Insurance Co.,
Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, December 8th.
ATTEMPT ON PERE ETIENNE.
It is reported that the actual man who
fired the shot which wounded Pere Etienne
so severely has been apprehended, and
three other accomplices. Their surname is
Lim. Due to his identity was found in the
discovery of part of the stolen baggage.
We may rest confident that he will pay the
penalty of his wicked deed. His village
has been ransacked and pillaged by the
soldiers. We must give credit to the Kit-
yang magistrate for his diligence. Pere
Etienne is not yet quite "out of the wood."
During his stay at Swatow he had the best
of treatment under most skillful doctors.
Everything was done for him that could
be done. He has now gone to Hongkong,
and we hope that he will soon be com-
pletely restored to health.

OPIUM CRAZE

The opium craze has by no means died
out amongst the farmers. In three con-
tiguous counties they have actually
planted the forbidden weed. The Magis-
trates in all three counties have been
relentless in their determination to pre-
vent it, and as far as I can gather they
have been successful. They have seized
quite a number of the transgressors, and
are very enacting in their punishment. In
the country of Tapu, further north, in ad-
dition to the stringency of the magistrates,
the farmers are warned of imminent visits
from English investigators. There is no
saying what should happen if their eyes
alighted on a poppy field. It is rather
mean the natives or authorities to father
the anti-opium crusade on the English. If
the authorities see no moral issues in-
volved, why traduce the name of England?
or why not let the native have his way?

PIRATES' BUSY

Recently, when one of the Magistrates
was on his way by boat to Mienfu—the
centre of most of the recent troubles—a
boat laden with pirates attacked his boat.
They were trapped. The Magistrate's sol-
diers with triggers cocked, lay low until
they were quite near, then suddenly fired,
killing four. The others escaped. Our
whole neighbourhood is more lawless than
it has been for many years. The old bri-
gadeir Wu, now dead, is blamed for most
of it. Robbers are now fairly well armed
and are more numerous than the soldiers
sent to attack them. The chief difficulty,
however, in pacifying the place is in the
fact that the soldiers employed are as bad
as the robbers. They are absolutely in-
sane. They are easily bribed and are said
to turn robbers when the situation suits
them.

THE "SPORTS CLUB"

The various Schools' Sports Club
have had their first quiz. The "Anglo"
Chinese College was easily first in carrying
off the prizes. Chaochow schools were
greatly chagrined at being beaten, and
even took the "huff" and left the games
with banners flying, charging the umpires
with unfairness. Of course they rendered
themselves ridiculous in the extreme. Let's
hope that, like sportsmen, they will
take to heart their humiliation and prac-
tise more and endeavour to come out top
next time. They have a good chance as
any of the other schools, and better, being
more numerous.

DOLLAR "CORNER"

A certain rich money lender in Swatow
has been "making hay while the sun
shines," so to the consternation of the
merchants. Seeing that interest was bound
to rise he secured the assistance of the
police, went to his clients, and demanded
his dollars. The Dai-yun has taken steps
to bring him to sobriety. There is no
Chinese law to prevent the man making a
"dollar corner." He has raised interest
to the abnormal rate of three cents per
dollar per month, and there is a great lack
of silver. The Dai-yun in the meantime,
is using moral suasion to bear on the man's
perversity. He states that scarcity of silver
is due to the ever decreasing trade of
Swatow since the time of the Revolution,
and to the influence of the European war
which affects everything.

SUMATRA PARA RUBBER
PLANTATIONS (LIMITED).

The Eighth Annual Meeting was held
at 33, Eastcheap, Mr. H. A. Barrett
presiding.
The Chairman, stated that their rubber
had realised a gross average price of 2s.
3.6d. per lb. a decline of nearly 5d.
per lb. on the price obtained for last
season's crop. On the other hand, there
was a satisfactory saving of 2.17d. per
lb. on the all-in cost of the rubber, not-
withstanding the expenses of war risk
insurance and heavier freight charges.
After allowing £1,500 for depreciation of
buildings and machinery, the profit for
the year amounted to £32,550 on a crop
of 532,233lb., making with the amount
brought forward £49,997. An interim
dividend of 38 per cent. was distributed
in February last, and the directors con-
sidered the position of the company
justified the recommendation of a fur-
ther distribution of 4d. per share,
making 6d. per share, or 27 1-12 per
cent. for the year. That would leave
£1,143 to be carried forward.
During the year 41 acres of rubber
were added, bringing up the company's
planted area to 3,017 acres. The estate
was visited by Mr. Maurice Maude, of
the Cicaly estate, on September 7th last,
and he spoke very highly of the condi-
tion of the whole estate, and particularly
mentioned the tapping, as being
excellent and showing efficient super-
vision; and he estimated the crop for this
season at 630,000lb. During the first four
months they had obtained 183,000lb., and
it was therefore anticipated that the
estimated outturn would be secured.
The report and accounts were adopted
and a resolution was passed approving
the payment of the dividend recom-
mended.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON "B" V. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent Kowloon
"B" against University C.C. on Kow-
loon Ground at 2.15 p.m. to-day: Dr. C.
Forryth, J. P. Robinson, Major J. A.
Robertson, A. A. Claxton, J. V. Bragg, D.
J. McKensie, S. E. Green, P. W. A. Wil-
kie, H. Overy, K. McLennan, and A. W.
E. Davidson.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. THE NAVY.

The following will represent the Club in
the above game to-day:—J. Rodger, J.
Stalker, F. W. Black, M. L. Raiton, J.
Stewart, T. R. Chassels, G. A. Robinson,
P. Tod, J. Walker, H. E. McTavish, and
W. V. Pennell.
Kick off, 4 p.m.

KOWLOON DOCK JUNIORS v.
CONFUCIANS.

The following will represent the Kow-
loon Dock Juniors in a League match
against the Confucians on the Club
Ground at 2.30 p.m. sharp:—S. Moor-
den, G. Gest, and W. Morgan; Van Lang,
A. Logan, and F. Ross; C. Hedley, D.
Purves, W. Ogley, J. Smith, and F.
Clemo (capt.). 1st Reserve:—L. Purves.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB
CHAMPIONSHIP.DR. MURRAY WINS ON THE
LAST GREEN.

The championship of the Shanghai
Golf Club was decided on December 5th
at the Kiangwan course when Dr. J. E.
Murray won a most interesting and
closely fought match by one up from
Capt. E. M. Barrett. Murray was
three up going out, and though he was
seven at the first hole his score was forty-
one at the ninth, against which Barrett
had forty-six. Coming home Barrett's
card was forty with Murray at forty-
two, despite which the latter had in-
creased his lead to four up. In the after-
noon Murray, starting well, increased his
lead to seven up, taking the first three
holes straight off. Barrett, with some
excellent driving and considerably im-
proved green work, then pulled away all
the lead his opponent had gained and,
from the seventh hole onwards, began a
tussle which ended in the final narrow
victory by Murray.

The score was as follows:—
MORNING.
Out:—
Barrett 5, 7, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 4, 4—38
Murray 7, 4, 5, 3, 5, 3, 6, 5, 3—41
Home:—
Barrett 4, 4, 3, 6, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5—40
Murray 4, 4, 5, 6, 6, 4, 5, 3, 5—42

AFTERNOON.
Out:—
Barrett 5, 6, 5, 4, 5, 2, 4, 4, 4—39
Murray 4, 4, 4, 7, 3, 3, 4, 5, 4—42
Home:—
Barrett 4, 4, 4, 5, 7, 3, 4, 3, 6—40
Murray 5, 4, 4, 4, 8, 3, 4, 4, 6—42

WAR HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.
PROPOSAL TO START A HONGKONG
BRANCH.

It is proposed to start a Hongkong
Branch of the War Hospital Supplies
Association for making up and supplying
general hospital requisites for the use of
British and Allied Hospitals at home and
at the front.
Lady May has kindly consented to act
as President, and the following ladies as
patronesses:—Mrs. Lander, Lady Rees,
Davies, Mrs. Anstruther, Lady Chater,
and Mrs. Hoskyn.
A meeting will be held at the City Hall
every Tuesday morning from 10 to 12.40
a.m. commencing on Tuesday next.
Numerous offers of help from workers
have been received, but the Depot cannot
be carried on unless the money to buy
materials, etc., is forthcoming. An
optional monthly subscription of not more
than Two Dollars will be welcomed from
members, and donations from the general
public of money and materials are asked
for. It is confidently hoped that the
Colony will support this useful and patri-
otic work.
Donations of money should be sent to
the Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. H. A.
Nisbet, 7 Macdonald Road, and donations
of materials to the Honorary Secretary,
Mrs. C. Pemberton, at the City Hall.
All are cordially invited to come and
help or to inspect the work done by the
Depot.

NEW M.M. STEAMERS.

"ATHOS" AND "PORTHOS."

In spite of the many difficulties caused
by the War, the Messageries Maritimes
Co. has been able to complete the construc-
tion of two new mail steamers, the
Athos and the Porthos. The Athos left
Marseilles on the 10th November, under-
taking her maiden trip to the Far East,
and is expected to arrive in Hongkong in
a few days, via Saigon and Haiphong.
Constructed at Dunkirk by the Chan-
tiers de France she has the following di-
mensions:—Length 530-feet, breadth 61-
feet, depth 45-feet, with a gross tonnage
of 12,528 and a displacement 19,560 tons.
Her engines develop 9,000 horse-power.
The official trial at St. Nazaire on 15th
August realized an average speed of 16 1/2
knots. The Athos in some way resembles
the Paul Lecoq, and the Andre Lebon, two
of the latest novelties of the Messageries
Maritimes. As on the Paul Lecoq and the
Andre Lebon, the accommodation for pas-
sengers is luxurious, and all the decora-
tions being in the latest styles, the fittings
are suitable for all modern requirements.
For passengers, the Athos can accommo-
date about 102 first-class, 98 second-class
and 100 third-class. Her between-decks
are so made as to be able to occupy
1,000 persons. The crew, comprising
officers, sailors, firemen and stewards, num-
bers 245.
The Porthos, built on the same model, is
a sister-ship to the Athos. She is due in
Hongkong at the end of December.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their
weekly share report dated the 10th
December state:—

The local market, apart from the
sudden demand for Shipping shares
(Indos and Douglas) has ruled quiet with
a moderate demand for investment
account, and a tendency on the part of
speculators to buy for forward delivery
at the equivalent of current quotations.
Standard Tin closes at 216 1/2 for cash,
and plantation Rubber at 3/6 for spot
delivery with a very sensitive and
fluctuating market at the close. Bar
Silver is today wind from London at
20 1/2, and the closing rates of Exchange
are, on London 1/1 1/2, T.T. Shanghai
7 1/4, T.T. and Singapore 8 1/4 T.T. The
Banks' buying rate on Shanghai for 3ds.
bills now stands at 7 1/2.
BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have
sold at \$800, and more shares can be
procured at this rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been
placed at \$900 and \$910, and at the latter
rate more shares are now on offer.
Canons have been the medium of busi-
ness at \$425 and at which price they
close with a nominal quotation. North
China have been a quiet market at Tls.
17 1/2, and Yangtzes are in demand at
the improved rate of \$280 at exchange
73 with no shares on offer.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas have been
sold at \$150 and now close with buyers
at \$151 1/2. Hongkongs remain on offer at
\$415, with no business to report.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have been an
active market at rates varying between
\$85 1/2 and \$94 for cash and settlement
delivery, and now close with probable
buyers at \$93. Indo-Chinas have also
considerably improved during the period
under review and have been placed at vari-
ous rates between \$144 and \$154, with buyers
now in evidence at \$154. Steamboats
have been sold at \$20, and close with
buyers at \$19 1/2, with no shares on offer.
Star Ferries have been a quiet market
with a nominal quotation of \$3 1/2.

OUT.—Shells have been sold locally at
85/-, and Langkats have a nominal
quotation of Tls. 36. Ural Caspians have
eased slightly, and shares are obtainable
at 37/-.

MINING.—Kailans remain unchanged
with a nominal quotation at 30/-, and
Raube are on offer at \$34. Twohds are
inquired for at 25/-, with no shares on
offer at the rate.

REVENUES.—China Sugars after sales
at \$125 and \$128, close with buyers at
the last figure, with no sales in evi-
dence. Luzons have been a quiet market,
and have a nominal quotation of \$3 1/2.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hong-
kong and Whampoa Docks have been
placed at \$83 1/2 and \$84, and close with
buyers at \$83 1/2 without leading to busi-
ness. Kowloon wharves have been sold
at \$77, and are now wanted at \$77 1/2, with
no sales in evidence at the rate. In the
North, New Engineers have improved to
a buying rate at Tls. 9, and Shang-
hai Docks have a nominal quotation of
Tls. 60 1/2. Shanghai and Hongkong Whar-
ves are quoted at Tls. 88, nominal.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hong-
kong Lands have been a quiet market
with a nominal quotation of \$103 1/2, and
Hongkong Hotels have been placed at
\$109. Central Estates are on offer at
\$103, and Humphreys are wanted at \$84,
with no shares on offer. West Points
have buyers at \$70 and Kowloon Lands
are unchanged with a nominal quotation
of \$40.

COTTON MILLS.—The market in Shang-
hai has again ruled dull, and the follow-
ing rates are according to the latest
advices, viz.:—Cops Tls. 100 nominal,
advances, Tls. 75 nominal, Laosu
Kung Mow Tls. 78 nominal, Sov Chees
Tls. 46 nominal, Yangtze Tls. 62
nominal, Shanghai Cottons have buyers
at Tls. 88, and Kung Yiks are on offer at
Tls. 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been a
fluctuating market, and after sales at
various rates between \$9.50 and \$9.80 have
now buyers in evidence at \$10. Hongkong
Trams are wanted at \$5.20, Peak Trams
(old) at \$10 and new issue at 85 cents,
and China Lights at \$4.65, Dairy Farms
are on offer at \$30, Ropes at \$34, Water-
boats at \$16 1/2 and Powells at \$6. China
Borneo have a nominal quotation of \$101,
China Providents of \$9.50, Electric of
\$44 1/2, Ices of \$190 and Steam Laundries
\$33.

ALLEGED TRADING WITH
ENEMY.CHARGE AGAINST TOYO KISEN
KAISHA.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Com-
pany were summoned at the Magistracy
yesterday for alleged trading with
F. Albers, a German subject resident in
Canton, by obtaining a package from him
for transmission by the *Daiyu Maru*.
Mr. G. N. Orm appeared on behalf of
the Crown, and the defendants were re-
presented by Mr. Shephard, an employee
of the T.K.K. who pleaded not guilty.
The case was formally remanded until
next Friday.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

BY-LAWS.

Unless otherwise ordered, rifles must be
carried on all parades, whether in muff
or in uniform.
On all parades with rifles, 20 rounds of
ammunition must be carried. Same
may be carried in the pocket or in a
belt inside the jacket.
MUSTERING.—PART I.
The details of No. 2 Company warned by
the M. I. to fire on Saturday, December
11th, will not attend. They will be
warned for the next weekend.
PARADES 6.30 P.M.
Tuesday, December 14th.—Barracks of 1st
and 2nd Platoons, No. 1 Company, and
of No. 2 Company.
Wednesday, December 15th.—All Company
Inspectors and Sergeants, without rifles.
Thursday, December 16th.—Recruits of 3rd
and 4th Platoons, No. 1 Company, and
of No. 3 Company.
F. C. JENNY.
D.S.P. (Reserve).

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY MAJOR-GEN. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.
1.—Private B. Pasco joined the Corps
on 9th December, 1915, allotted Corps
No. 1,948 and posted to Signalling
Section.

PARADES.
Parades for Saturday, 11th instant.
7.30 a.m.—Members of Signalling
Section and other units as detailed in
Signalling Section Order dated 8th
December, 1915.—Morse flag and
Heliograph practice at Headquarters.
2.30 p.m.—Musketry at King's Park
Range, as detailed in Corps Order No.
3 dated 6th December, 1915. Remain-
der Nil.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.
3.—References Corps Order No. 2 dated
9th December, 1915, Volunteers fail-
ing to notify the Hospital Authorities
on admission to Hospital, as instructed,
will be required to pay their own
expenses.

MANNING OF POSTS.
4.—The Right Section M.G. Co. will man
their mobilisation Post on Monday,
13th inst., at 4 p.m.

FIELD OPERATIONS ON 12TH INSTANT.
5.—Units taking part will parade as
follows:—
9.00 a.m.—Right Section M.G. Co. at
Headquarters.
9.15 a.m.—Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Art.
Batt., and Civil Service Company at
Kennedy's Stables, Causeway Bay.
9.45 a.m.—Left Section M.G. Co. at
Cricket Ground.
Dress: Khaki drill jackets and shorts
and puttees to be worn. Rifles, belly
and sidearms, four pouches, water-
bottles (filled) and haversacks to be
carried.
Right and Left Sections M.G. Co. will
wear caps. The remainder will wear
helmets. Food to be taken in havers-
sacks.

DETAILS.
6.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty until morning of 13th inst.
H.K.V.R.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.
On duty until morning of 13th inst.
H.K.V.R.
G. E. SIEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WARRAN, O.D., H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG, December 10th.
Prisoners of War Camp Guard and Gun
Club Hill Detachment.
The H.K.V.O. will relieve the H.K.V.R.
on Monday the 13th instant.

NEXT FOR DUTY.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP.
Monday, 20th inst. Secs. 1 and 2 of A Co.
Tuesday, 21st inst. Secs. 1 and 2 of B Co.
Wednesday, 22nd inst. Secs. 1 and 2 of C Co.
Thursday, 23rd inst. Secs. 3 and 4 of A Co.
Friday, 24th inst. Secs. 3 and 4 of B Co.
Saturday, 25th inst. Secs. 3 and 4 of C Co.

GUN CLUB HILL.

Monday, 20th inst. Secs. 3 and 4 of A Co.
Tuesday, 21st inst. Secs. 3 and 4 of B Co.
Wednesday, 22nd inst. Secs. 3 and 4 of C Co.
Thursday, 23rd inst. Secs. 1 and 2 of A Co.
Friday, 24th inst. Secs. 1 and 2 of B Co.
Saturday, 25th inst. Secs. 1 and 2 of C Co.

MUSTERING.

All members of "A," "B" and "C"
Companies who have not fired Part I
(Trained Men) Musketry Course must
attend at King's Park Range on Wednesday
the 15th inst. at 2.15 p.m.

PARADES.

Recruits will parade on the Cricket
Ground on Monday, 13th inst., Wednesday,
15th inst., and Thursday, 16th inst., at 5.15
p.m., under Sergt.-Major Band. Dress:
drill order.

The Signalling Section will parade at
Volunteer Headquarters on Monday, 13th
inst., Wednesday, 15th inst., and Friday,
17th inst., at 5.15 p.m. In future mem-
bers will carry Morse as well as Semaphore
Flags. Message forms must be brought to
all parades.

"A," "B" and "C" Companies will
parade on the Cricket Ground on Friday,
the 17th inst., at 5.15 p.m. Dress: drill
order.

All members of "A," "B" and "C"
Companies, including exempted members,
will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on
Saturday, 18th inst., at 1.45 p.m. Dress:
full marching order with topees. 150
rounds ball ammunition will be carried.
Food taken in haversacks and waterbottles
food taken in haversacks and water bottles
filled. Great coats will be carried on
bandoleers over the right shoulder. Every
member must attend unless previously
notified that he is exempted from this
parade.

POSTING.

Pte. K. E. Greig having joined is allotted
Corps No. 507 and posted to Co. "C"
Section 2.

All members will have to Noordin, tailor,
their tunics so that hooks for belts may be
fixed. Each member must at the time of
sending in his tunic send his name with the
tunic.

CARE OF ARMS.

It has been brought to the notice of the
Officer Commanding that cases have arisen
in which it has been found that the bolts
of some rifles are not those that were issued
with the rifles. Members and warned that
great care must be taken in seeing that each
member has the correct bolt for the rifle in
his possession, and that they will be held
liable for any damage caused by neglect of
this precaution.

G. K. H. BURTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Ratcliff, M.P., of
the North Staffordshire, in a letter de-
scribing the work of the Territorials at
the front, says:—"One of the bravest
boys I ever saw was Drummer Clarke,
of Burton. Three times he went over
the parapet amidst the bullets and
brought in a wounded comrade who could
not crawl. The first died as he reached
the trench, the second and third were
saved. Drummer Clarke was wounded
himself, and died a few hours later in
the trench."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
VACANCY.REPRESENTATIVE OF CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

SOME PLAIN SPEAKING.

A general meeting of members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held in the Chamber room, New Government Building, yesterday, to elect a member of the Chamber to fill the place of the late Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., on the Legislative Council. There were 113 firms represented at the meeting, of whom 112 voted. The Chairman of the Chamber (Hon. Mr. David Landale) presided.

The CHAIRMAN—Before we proceed with the business for which this meeting has been called, I wish to express the very sincere regret of the members of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce—and, I am sure, also, of all the members of the Chamber—at the untimely death of our late Chairman, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G. I will read you the resolution that was passed by the Committee at their meeting yesterday, which I feel sure, you will endorse. The Chairman then read the resolution, which was published in yesterday's issue of the *Daily Press*, and continued—Our late Chairman was a hard and conscientious worker in the interests of the Chamber, and even those who did not always agree with his views, admired him, and I am sure, the energy with which he strove to carry his point in any matter where he considered that he was right. He represented us with great ability on the Legislative Council and his honesty of purpose, I feel sure, impressed the officials of the Government of Hongkong, even when he found it necessary to criticise or oppose their policy. His place will be difficult to fill, and we deplore his death and mourn the loss of a public-spirited gentleman. (Hear, hear and applause.)

The CHAIRMAN then read a letter from the Government requesting the Chamber to take the necessary steps to fill the vacancy on the Legislative Council caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. Hewett, and proceeded to say that two candidates had been nominated, and it was therefore necessary that they should hold a ballot. The Chairman then read rules bearing on the procedure to be followed in selecting a candidate, and said the first business was to select scrutineers. He proposed that Messrs. W. Dickson (Manager of the Chartered Bank) and N. A. Marshall (Manager of the International Bank) act in that capacity.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

Following are the proposers and seconders, as announced by the Chairman—

MR. JOHN WHYTE COOPER
BONNAR.

Proposed by the Hon. Mr. DAVID LANDALE (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.).

Seconded by Mr. N. J. STARR (Chief Manager Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation).

MR. PERCY HOBSON HOLYOAK.

Proposed by the Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Seconded by Mr. W. D. BELL (Manager Asiatic Petroleum Company).

The CHAIRMAN, then said—I have very much pleasure in proposing that Mr. Bonnar be elected to represent this Chamber in the Legislative Council. I would like to make it clear that I nominate Mr. Bonnar in my representative capacity of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and not in my capacity as Chairman of the Chamber. I think it is only fair to the other candidate that I make this statement, and I do so with the full consent and full concurrence of Mr. Bonnar, who has no desire to take advantage—if there be any advantage—of the fact that I, his proposer, was subsequently elected Chairman of the Chamber. While making this statement on behalf of Mr. Bonnar's opponent, I think it is only right that I should tell you that Mr. Bonnar has waived any right he may have to speak last in order to remove the advantage which arises through a lack of clearing in the rules which govern this point. The first nomination of one having been withdrawn, and a second substituted, the candidates appear before this meeting in revised order. I must ask you not to be carried away by the exuberant eloquence of the eminent King's Counsel who is the proposer of the other candidate, and I would remind you that Mr. Bonnar has already represented this Chamber on the Legislative Council during the absence of the late Mr. Hewett, and he has been for the past three years Vice-Chairman of the Chamber. He is the senior representative here of Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co., a firm who has been long and honourably connected with British trade in Hongkong and China. I feel confident that you may rely upon Mr. Bonnar giving a considered opinion in the best interests of the Chamber upon any point on which he may be called upon to vote in the Legislative Council, and while he will strenuously work in the interests of this Chamber and the public generally, he will not support injudicious opposition to the Government which might only lead to needless strife. He is a gentleman well known to you all and well worthy of your trust, and I leave his election in your hands with the greatest confidence. (Applause.)

Mr. N. J. STARR—I have very much pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Bonnar. He is a very old resident in the Colony, and represents one of the oldest-established firms here, and has served on the Committee of the Chamber for many years. He is intimately acquainted with business conditions and the requirements of the Colony, and I feel certain that he will represent the Chamber very ably and work to the advantage of the Colony generally if he is elected—and I hope he will be elected.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I have very much pleasure in proposing Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK as a fitting man to represent this Chamber in the Legislative Council, as successor to my friend the late Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett. Gentlemen, in a leading article in the *Daily Press* this morning there occur some words which

so exactly express what I feel in supporting Mr. Holyoak's candidature that I will venture to read them *verbatim*. In speaking of the qualifications of the member for the Chamber of Commerce in the Legislative Council, the writer of the article says—

"He will need to have the courage of his convictions in a marked degree and the power to express those convictions with force and lucidity."

In those few words you have what is with me one of the main reasons for supporting the candidature of Mr. Holyoak as contrasted with the candidature of Mr. Bonnar. Both gentlemen are well known and are well liked in the Colony, but I venture to submit to you that in choosing a successor to the late Mr. Hewett, a choice of a man who is required to express his convictions with force and lucidity, there can be no real doubt as to which of these two candidates you ought to select. I think there can be no question whatsoever that—without wishing in the smallest degree to disparage Mr. Bonnar—Mr. Holyoak is the more practical speaker of the two, and while you are endeavouring—as I, suppose, we are all endeavouring to-day—to select the candidate who will most nearly approximate to Mr. Hewett as regards eloquence and outspokenness, I think there can be no doubt that Mr. Holyoak ought to be your choice. As our Chairman has pointed out, Mr. Bonnar has been a long time in the Colony, but so has Mr. Holyoak, and Mr. Holyoak is, like Mr. Bonnar, connected with a firm long established in this Colony and is an old resident of this Colony. He has served, I understand, with credit on various Sub-Committees of this Chamber, and he is, I submit to you, in all ways fully and adequately equipped to represent your views in the Council. He is also perfectly able to appreciate all points connected with commerce and shipping which are likely to arise, and which he will have to master before he can adequately present your case to the Legislative Council. Another point in favour of Mr. Holyoak is that he is a man, I would venture to say, of a singularly independent turn of mind—that is to say, he is a man who will form his own judgment, without fear, favour, or affection, upon any matter which is submitted to him. I do not mean, of course, to imply that he will not—I am sure that he will—pay every attention to the views of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. I am sure that at all times he will look towards them for guidance where guidance is needed; but one wants, especially in these times, to have a man who will be able on occasions to disagree with the Chairman, and nobody would suggest for a moment that we should make it our business to attack the local government without rhyme or reason—to speak his mind plainly, and in this regard we can look with confidence to Mr. Holyoak. Sir, we are met together here to-day to elect a representative in place of my late friend and colleague, and I venture to submit that the very best tribute we can pay to his memory is to elect a candidate to succeed him who will be fearless and outspoken, as Mr. Hewett himself was, and who will be able in the Legislative Council, as I firmly believe and trust, to follow in Mr. Hewett's steps. (Applause.)

Mr. W. D. BELL—I have very much pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Holyoak.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—On the question of procedure, sir, of course there is a system of voting which is done entirely by ballot. I make this point, because a certain amount—I hardly like to call it pressure but, at all events, a good deal of persuasion has been addressed to some persons to vote for—I will not say which, but one of the candidates, and therefore, sir, I think it is just as well that those gentlemen who are going to vote should realise that all they have to do is to come up to the table, give the name of their firm, receive a voting paper in return, and that they are not required in any way to sign that paper—in fact, they are expressly requested on the voting paper not to do so; all they have to do is to strike out the name of the candidate whom they do not wish to be elected.

Mr. BONNAR then rose to address the meeting, and was greeted with a round of applause. "In offering myself as a candidate to represent the Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council of the Colony," said Mr. Bonnar, "I do so with some amount of diffidence, as it is no easy matter to fill, or to attempt to fill, that important office with the same ability and zeal as did the late Mr. Hewett, whose sudden death came as a great shock and grief to us all. However, I come before you in simple state, and should you do me the honour of electing me to that office I am prepared to do my utmost for the good of the Colony, the shipping interests, and the community generally, for the one is dependent on the other. Hongkong is a very important shipping centre, and I can lay claim to having a fairly good knowledge of that industry, having been connected with it more or less for thirty years, nearly sixteen of which have been spent here. I have also had eight years' experience of work on the Committee of the Chamber, not to mention my own interests as a merchant. I think I may safely state that I have gained a good insight into what is best for the interests of the commercial community here, and should I be fortunate enough to secure your support, it will be my aim to represent your views and promote your interests as accurately as lies in my power. I welcome this contest with my friend Mr. Holyoak, as it shows a healthy interest on the part of the members in the affairs of the Chamber, which interest I should like to see reflected by larger attendances at our annual meetings. With these few words, gentlemen, I leave myself entirely in your hands." (Applause.)

Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK then rose to address the members. He said—"It is, perhaps, due that I should explain to you why I should be opposing my friend Mr. Bonnar, who is, as you have already been told, Vice-Chairman of this Chamber. The reason is simply this: that a considerable and largely influential section of this Chamber came to me in a large deputation and asked me to represent them. The call was so clear and so definite that I felt that friendship apart, I could not disregard it. I personally had no ambition in the matter. The honour of being selected as a representative member of the Chamber of Com-

merce is greater to me than being a member of the Legislative Council, itself, inasmuch as it shows that I have your confidence. Now, a heated controversy has unfortunately been aroused in connection with this election, and for my part I have endeavoured, from the very outset, to avoid anything in the nature of canvassing. But, unfortunately, the heat on both sides has grown, and I do not say to personal feelings, but to such a degree that a statement has been made which I regard as so unfair that I am compelled to say it to the counter. It has been alleged—I quote this from sources which are entirely unquestionable—and I can only suppose, for the malicious reason that it might possibly influence the voting, that I am a member of a German firm, gentlemen, the firm to which I have the honour to belong and in which I am a partner has been established for a hundred years in the name of Reiss Brothers, in Manchester and London, and its name is honoured throughout all the commercial centres of the world. (Applause.) If further facts be needed—though one can hardly treat the question seriously—I may mention that at the present moment two of the senior partners are fighting at different parts of the front, the eldest son of the senior partner only a few weeks ago sacrificed his life at Gallipoli in the interests of the British flag, and there are no fewer than three sons at present in the trenches in different parts of the widespread field of battle. Gentlemen, no further answer need be given to the aspersion cast on the honourable name of Reiss and Company. Now, gentlemen, you naturally ask what qualifications I have for appealing to you to support me and to elect me as your representative on the Legislative Council. I have been for many years in this Colony, I think almost as long as my friend Mr. Bonnar. Also, I am thoroughly cognisant of the interests and needs of this Colony. I do not claim necessarily to be a shipping man, though obviously one is brought continually in connection with shipping interests. I do claim that as a business man controlling large commercial interests here that one has a peculiar fitness to represent you as the commercial representative on the Legislative Council. (Applause.) Therefore, I impress upon you, though I do not wish to labour the point, that I am perfectly free, that I have no axe whatever to grind, that I have no vested interests behind me, and that to the best of my ability I shall endeavour to convey your wishes to the Council, and to the best of my power see that they are carried out. As regards the policy which I propose to adopt, should you honour me with your confidence, I shall essentially endeavour, as I have already said, to be the Chamber's representative in word as well as in deed. Not that one must necessarily go off at a tangent, as has already been hinted, but as a business man having the mandate of the Chamber of Commerce, which is a commercial institution, I would, to the very best of my ability, endeavour to observe your wishes and to prevent anything in the nature of a suppression of them. I would further protect, to the utmost of my ability, the rights of free speech in the Colony, and independence of action. Finally, should you honour me with your support, you may rely upon me, as a perfectly independent man, fearless in every respect, to maintain those things which are in the highest and best interests of the Colony. I should never dream of attacking vested interests, as has been covertly suggested, but where vested interests clash with public needs, then the case is altered, and you may be sure that my voice will then be raised in the Council in no uncertain manner. (Applause.)

The voting then took place and, with the counting, occupied about twenty minutes.

The result was announced by the Chairman as follows:—

Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, 71

Mr. J. W. C. BONNAR, 41

Majority, 30

Mr. HOLYOAK was then declared duly elected and received the hearty congratulations of his friends, Mr. Bonnar being among the first to tender them.

There were present at the meeting Mr. G. K. Hall, Brutton, the Hon. Sir. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. A. G. Gordon, George Grimble, R. Hancock, Ho Fook, Dr. G. P. Jordan, Mr. G. P. Lammer, Mr. H. M. H. Nemesse, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Messrs. M. S. Sassoon, F. Smyth, and F. P. Talbot.

The following firms were represented:—Messrs. J. M. Jones & Co., The Swedish Trading Co., in China, Ltd., V. Apoor A. Co., Arcelli Bros., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. of London, "Bank" Line, Ltd., Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., Bank of China, Ltd., Bank of India-China, Botolph Bros., Bradley & Co., Ltd., British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Butterfield and Swire, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Cawagoe, Fullanjo & Co., Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Ltd., China Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., China Borneo Co., Ltd., China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., China Refining Co., Ltd., Chun On Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, Connell Bros. & Co., David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., S. J. David & Co., Decon, Lockier, Deacon & Harston, Denny & Bowyer, Dolwell & Co., Ltd., Donnelly & Whyte, Douglas S.S. Co., Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd., Evans & Needham, Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong, Gande, Price & Co., Gih Livingstone & Co., Gilman & Co., Goddard & Douglas, Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., D. Haswell & Co., Holland China Trading Co., Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ltd., Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hughes & Rough, J. D. Humphreys & Son, W. C. Humphreys & Co., J. D. Hutchison & Co., International Banking Corporation, S. C. Small & Co., W. C. Jack & Co., Ltd., Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Java-China-Japan-Lijn, Kailan Mining Administration, Lane Crawford & Co.,

Low, Bingham and Matthews, W. R. Loxley & Co., Macdonald & Co., Marine Insurance Association of Hongkong, Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., J. R. Michael & Co., Ming Kee Hong, Mui Hui, Russian Kaisha, Ltd., N. Mody & Co., Morson & Taylor, Nederlandsche Handels-Maatschappij (Netherlands Trading Society), Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank (Netherlands India Commercial Bank), Nestle's Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Co., London, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Onaka Shosen Kaisha, E. Pabany & Co., Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, Reiss & Co., Alex. Ross & Co., Russo-Asiatic Bank, E. D. Sassoon & Co., Shawar, Jones & Co., Shiu On S.S. Co., Ltd., Soares & Co., De Sousa & Co., Standard Oil Co. of New York, Stewart Bros., Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Thomas Cook & Sons, Thoresen & Co., Toy Kisen Kaisha, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Vacuum Oil Co., Wilkinson, Heywood & Clarke, Ltd., Wicking, Harv & Co., Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., and Yuen Hop Hong.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PUBLIC APATHY OF
HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR—Permit me to congratulate you upon your able and outspoken leading article in to-day's issue of your paper. It is much to be desired that a virile voice should at least attempt to remove the deplorable apathy of the British residents of this Colony into some sense of a true recognition of their rights—rights that have been much too long neglected. I trust with you, Sir, that after the war—(it would be injudicious to force the matter sooner)—some definite steps may be taken by which the British residents of Hongkong may be able to adopt your suggestion in memorialising the Secretary of State for the Colonies with a view to the establishment of a form of government more worthy of this Colony, this important shipping port, and its public.—Yours etc.

SCOTTISH RESIDENT.

Hongkong Club, December 10th, 1915.

OPIUM SMUGGLING CASE.

COUNSEL'S CRITICISM OF
PROSECUTION.

The hearing was continued at the Magistrate's Court, before Mr. Hazland, yesterday, of the case in which Edmund Walter Hickrath, aged 31, described as a merchant of England; Ethel Reardon, aged 37, of New York; and Madame Emilie Delcambre, of France; are charged with importing 707 lbs. of opium into the Colony by the *Uthmaniyah*. There was a second charge against the defendants of being in possession of opium without a permit from the Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Jenkin recalled Detective-Sergeant Pincoff, who admitted that the valet Horneleft the Court after giving evidence and went straight away to his ship, which left that morning at 12.45. He saw certain keys (produced) brought to Court by Counsel on the previous day.

This statements made by defendants in the charge-room were then put in. They were as follows:—The first defendant, in answer to the first charge, said it was unfounded, as he neither imported the opium nor aided its importation. To the second charge he said "I have nothing to say."

The second defendant to the first charge replied "I have nothing to say. I leave it to my solicitor"; and to the second charge, "It is better to leave it to my solicitor."

Mr. Jenkin—She had not seen her counsel then. (Laughter.) The third defendant's statements were, on the first charge, "If I say anything it must be the truth and that is that I know nothing about it. I have no more to say. The first thing I heard about it was this morning." On the second charge she said "This charge is false. I have nothing more to say."

Mr. Jenkin, in his address on behalf of the first defendant, submitted that there was no case at all against him. The principal matter to which they had to give their attention in both charges was the question of possession, and he submitted without any degree of doubt whatever that, however regretful it might be from the point of view of the police, there was no evidence of any sort of possession. As to evidence of association, the trunks were put on board in London by ordinary carting agents, and the defendant hoarded the ship at Marseilles. No reference was made to them at any time during the voyage until the arrival of the police on board in Hongkong. He felt compelled to make a protest that certain witnesses—whatever the inconvenience to them might have been—should have been allowed to depart from this port before the termination of these proceedings without the consent of the defence. The many Horne was popped into the box, and the solicitor for the defence had hurriedly to cross-examine him after only a casual interview with his clients. He was allowed to go practically straight from the witness-box to the ship with the defendant's solicitor's request that he be held back still in the air. With all respect to the Police, he said that was very wrong and a most unjust proceeding. Mr. King had said that if the prosecution had wanted him he could have been kept here.

Mr. King objected to the statement, and asserted that no application had been made to the Court.

Mr. Jenkin said no application was made to the Magistrate because he had no jurisdiction over the movements of witnesses, but a request was made of the Police.

Mr. Jenkin dealt with the evidence concerning the keys, and said the Court had just as much proof of possession in him (Counsel) as in the first defendant, for five of his (Counsel's) keys fitted trunks concerned in the case.

The first defendant was put into the witness-box, and was giving evidence when the Court rose.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE NOS. 1741, 1742.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR NEW STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS GOODS
LATEST NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY
FANCY BOXES OF
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.
CHRISTMAS
PUDDINGS, CAKES, MINCE MEAT.
CRACKERS AND COSAQUES.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.
PULLED FIGS. NUTS. MUSCATELS.
CURRANTS. RAISINS. SULTANAS.
YORK HAMS-STILTONS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
TOYS, GAMES, &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WILLEM HEYBLOM,
IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANT.

3. QUEEN'S BUILDING.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE OF 30 DUTCH AND SEVERAL
ENGLISH AND SWISS MANUFACTURERS.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.
PHONE: 1687. PHONE: 1687.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1915. [1178]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HOENSEY ACKROYD
OIL ENGINE complete with and
coupled direct to one 6 K.V. Continuous
Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 60/70 volts
with about 1000 RPM.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for
ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c. complete
with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong '16th September, 1915. [985]

FOR SALE.

TOYS AND XMAS GOODS.
GRACA & CO.,
Dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, TOYS, &c.
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET
Hongkong, 6th December, 1915. [1043]

THE ANCIENT TORTURERS.

could have devised nothing more cruel
than the frightful twinging pains of
Sciatica.
Modern Medicine can devise nothing
more effective than

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

wherever to combat this terrifying
affliction. It does its work and does it
well. All pain immediately relieved.
Simply rub it in.

For sciatica, rheumatism, neuralgia,
and all bodily aches and pains LITTLE'S
ORIENTAL BALM is the one remedy of
proven efficacy. It is waiting to relieve
you. If you suffer further you can only
blame yourself.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong:—
Messrs. A. B. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
[1050-18]

ASAHI BEER.



THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY
& CO. TOKIO JAPAN.
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
HONGKONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. H. O. HOLT has been appointed SECRETARY and MANAGER of the above Company.

For the Board,

H. J. GEDGE,
Chairman,
Hongkong, 10th December, 1915. [1271]

WANTED.

TUGMASTER.

Apply to—
THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG LTD.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1915. [1270]

THE "DEVAWONGSE" STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance of 1911 and 1913, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the "DEVAWONGSE" STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, 1st floor, No. 20, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of December, 1915, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose provided in the said Section.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1915.
NG KAI CHI,
Liquidator. [1264]

THE "PHRANANG" STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance of 1911 and 1913, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the "PHRANANG" STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, 1st floor, No. 20, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of December, 1915, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose provided in the said Section.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1915.
NG KAI CHI,
Liquidator. [1265]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, 1st floor, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed as Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1.)—"That Article No. 9 of the Company's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Company either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Company shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

"be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(9.)—"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, fulfillment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(2.)—"That after Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 33a:—

(33a.)—"Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(3.)—"That the heading of Articles Nos. 34 to 39 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: 'The Secretary' be altered so as to read 'the General Manager'; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 34 to 39 (inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

(4.)—"That in the following Articles of the Company's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 24, 25, 44, 45, 52, 54, 83, 103, and 123 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1255]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the Subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 3rd day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution, viz.:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) Article 18 shall be cancelled.

(b) In Article 50 in lieu of the words "Twenty-one clear days' notice" there shall be substituted the words "Ten days' notice at least of every Meeting."

(c) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 53, namely,

"Except as otherwise provided by these Articles no business shall be transacted at any Meeting unless there shall be personally present at the commencement of the business 'Ten or more Shareholders'."

(d) Article 61 shall be altered by striking out all words after the words "upon a poll every shareholder" and by adding after such words "present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him."

Dated the 6th day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1250]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, 1st floor, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed as Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1.)—"That the Capital of the Society be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) by the creation of 3,000 (Three Thousand) Six Hundred Additional Ordinary Shares of \$250 (Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each (whereof \$100 (One Hundred Dollars) shall be credited as paid up) ranking for Dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the Existing Ordinary Shares of the Society; and that the said Additional Shares, so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, be issued to those Shareholders of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, who have accepted or shall accept the Society's offer made to them on the 4th day of August, 1915, such issue being in accordance with the terms of a contract or memorandum in writing made or to be made pursuant to the said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies; and that the balance (if any) of the said Additional Shares be disposed of by the Society's Board of Directors in such manner as such Board shall think most beneficial to the Society."

(2.)—"That Article No. 9 of the Society's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

"be eliminated in its entirety and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(9.)—"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, fulfillment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(3.)—"That after Article No. 34 of the Society's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 34a:—

(34a.)—"Save as herein otherwise provided the Society shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(4.)—"That the heading of Articles Nos. 35 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: 'The Secretary' be altered so as to read 'the General Manager'; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 35 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

(5.)—"That in the following Articles of the Society's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 25, 38, 45, 47, 53, 55, 84, 94, 103, and 123 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1254]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 40, WYNDHAM STREET, from 1st January. Central location, three minutes from City.
Apply to—

J. VINCENT BRAGA,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA,
King's Building,
Hongkong, 10th December, 1915. [1269]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1261]

TO LET.

SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, in Robinson Road Level, with or without board in English Private House.
Apply—

Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1233]

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—

J. VINCENT BRAGA,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1190]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, P.R.K.
Apply to—

M. J. D. STEPHENS,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap, Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHILL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 3, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply—

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Koutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Hampshire's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
Apply to—

RUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1177]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central, HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 21, WONG-NELCHONG ROAD, No. 21, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
GODOWNS, at New Praya Kennedy Town, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE CANTON.
Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. 38

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 597, dated 16th January, 1884, of the Share No. 18105 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 11th November, 1915.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1174]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

OLD BROWN BRANDY.



THE

PEG O' MY HEART.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

MARRIAGE.

TEMPLE-VICARY.—On December 4th, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, Arthur, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Temple, to Bessie, eldest daughter of the late W. J. Vicary and Mrs. Long, of Burnham, Somerset, England.

DEATHS.

HARVEY.—On December 4th, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, James Alexander Harvey, aged 75 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 11TH, 1915.

POLITICS IN JAPAN.

POLITICS in Japan appear very much like a game of skittles, the object of the Opposition being to knock down as soon as possible whatever Government is set up, irrespective of its merits, the services it has rendered, or the impossibility of getting others to undertake the thankless task of forming a Cabinet. The OKUMA Cabinet, to the outside world, would seem to deserve the support of the country. It is true that one of its members had to resign his position on account of a charge of bribery, and some of the other members have eaten all the utterances they made before they became Cabinet Ministers; but such incidents, though regrettable, are not ruinous. We are not out to defend Viscount OKUMA, but it is notorious that he had many precedents for the course he took and that the acceptance of the bribes was an offence no less heinous than the giving of them. Viscount OKUMA purged himself by resigning his office and his title and retiring into private life—a heavy price to pay for an action which, no doubt, seemed to him at the time advisable in the interests of good government; but his fall shook the Government so seriously that Count OKUMA actually placed his resignation in the hands of the Emperor and was only induced to reconsider his decision by Imperial wish. The Coronation ceremony, which was then drawing near, was the chief reason why it was desirable that the country should not be plunged into the throes of a political crisis, but, now that the ceremony is over, the fall of the Cabinet seems so certain that the Japanese Press is already

discussing its probable successor. Whether Count OKUMA is the right man in the right place as the head of a Cabinet is an open question. In his private capacity he has always been something of a free-lance, ready to give opinions on all subjects and attack all sides. He possesses something of that exuberant vitality which distinguished Gladstone, and, like the English statesman, his interests are multifarious. A man of views, he has always shown a willingness to express them, often in language which again recalls the dialectical ability of his English prototype. Occasionally, however, his verbal fence has broken down under the strain of his fervour, and it is probably in view of these incidents that Count OKUMA has always been regarded as something of a black sheep in the inner circle of the Emperor's advisers. There is no doubt that he was for many years viewed with suspicion—even, perhaps, as a man capable of thinking "dangerous thoughts"—a suspicion that was extended to the educational institution of which he was the founder. If all reports are true, these suspicions are not entirely lulled. The *Genro*—or what remains of it, for death has sadly depleted its ranks—certainly did not approve of his foreign policy, for it was their intervention which caused the recent demands on China to be modified, and, if rumour is correct, they are unwilling to allow Count OKUMA to continue in power if any one can be found to take his place.

Nevertheless, it is difficult for the foreign observer to see how the OKUMA Cabinet has proved its inferiority to its predecessors. The charge made against it is one of maladministration, but it is a noteworthy fact that not for many years has the country been in such a prosperous condition, and prosperity is not usually a concomitant of maladministration. The price of rice—that is to say the price of food—is lower than it has been for many years, this year's harvest has proved most satisfactory, Japanese manufactures have profited accordingly, and the last mail brings news of a boom on the Stock Exchange bidding fair to rival that which followed the Russo-Japanese war. Of course, it would be absurd to give the credit for all this to the OKUMA Cabinet. Indeed, the Cabinet was responsible for an attempt to check the benefits of cheap food by trying to make a corner in rice—a sad example of lack of insight into economic principles. But, with this exception, it cannot be accused of measures adverse to the public weal. If it has expressed itself more in words than in acts, we may still be inclined to think none the worse of it. Japan, at the present moment, does not seem to us to require an active Government, but one which is prepared to remain quiet and watch the course of events.

A tendency to plunge into adventures is not always a sign of a strong Government. However, if the inner circle of politicians has decided that the OKUMA Cabinet has fulfilled its duties as a stop-gap and must go its doom may be taken as sealed.

As to who is to form the next Ministry various conjectures are offered, but it is probable that Count TERASHIMA, the Governor-General of Korea, has as good a chance as anyone of receiving the Imperial command. He is emphatically the strong man, a man of deeds not words, and thus the very antithesis of Count OKUMA. His rule in Korea has been eminently successful from the Japanese point of view, and, partly, perhaps, also from the Korean, for, although he has made no bones about showing that Japan is the master, he has been backward in promoting the interests of the country. What might be expected from Count TERASHIMA as head of the Government, then, would be a strong foreign policy and a firm control of home affairs. Whether his Government would be popular is another question. His experience in Korea has, no doubt, tended to harden him, and since Prince KATSURA's time the Japanese have shown a little dissatisfaction with "militarist governments under soldier-statesmen."

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

Among the passengers who arrived in Shanghai by the *Mishima Maru* was Mr. B. G. TOURS of H.M. Consular Service.

A verdict of death from natural causes has been returned in the case of Mr. James Williams, of Shanghai, who died in a native house in Chapei, Shanghai.

The Bishop of Victoria paid an official visit on Thursday to Christ Church, Canton, to St. Peter's Chinese Church, Canton. To-morrow (Sunday) morning he will preach at St. John's Cathedral.

The total output of the Kailam Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 27th November amounted to 69,696 tons and the sales to 70,569 tons.

Mr. E. Sanders, engineer on the *H. Long*, which is lying in the docks at Kowloon, has informed the police that some person entered his cabin and stole from an unlocked drawer the sum of \$300 in Singapore notes.

Mr. W. Smart, who for the past two years has been on the staff of the *North-China Daily News* has left Shanghai for active service. Mr. Smart was formerly on the staff of a contemporary, and has many friends in Hongkong.

Capt. Jens Bing, of the *Drufar*, has been presented by the Sino-Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the charterers of the vessel, with a gold watch and chain, in recognition of the completion of one hundred voyages in the company's service. From Norwegian friends Capt. and Mrs. Bing received a beautiful silver vase.

An up-to-date cotton mill will soon be started in Tientsin by a wealthy merchant named Wang Tao-shan, says the *N.C. Daily News*. The initial capital has been raised, a site for the purpose has been chosen, and all the machinery has been ordered. The inauguration of the mill will take place during the spring.

Before Mr. Lindsell yesterday, P. J. Arnold (Reserve) summoned a Chinese named Young Kwow Man, living at No. 2, Conduit Road, with allowing his dog to be at large without a muzzle. Defendant admitted the charge, but pleaded that on the night before the Constable saw the dog someone girdled the muzzle and collar. Defendant was fined \$5. At the same Court P. C. S. A. B. Bux (Reserve) charged a richa coolie with obstruction in Spring Gardens Lane. A fine of \$3 was imposed.

At the Magistrate's yesterday a Chinese house coolie employed by Sir Robert Ho Tong, 48, The Peak, was charged with stealing a watch, a box containing jewelry, and several pieces of clothing. Sergt. Blackman said the facts which he could gather were that a Chinese tutor at the house saw the defendant taking the box out of the stove in the cookhouse, and on asking what he was putting in his pocket he produced the stolen trinkets. The watch had been stolen a few days before and the clothing was found hidden in a storm-water pipe on the Peak. Defendant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

Tempy. Capt. Thomas Scott Syers, 147th Brigade Ammunition Column, R.F.A., son of the late Capt. Syers, head of the F.M.S. Police, has been awarded the Military Cross "for conspicuous gallantry and determination on August 9th, 1915, in the Gallipoli Peninsula. He was in charge of some mortars, and although heavily shelled, succeeded in totally destroying a hostile trench and only ceased firing when he and his mortars were buried through the parapet being blown in. Again, on August 24, when bombarding the enemy, three shells bursting prematurely stunned him, but, when he recovered, he continued to fire and demolished the enemy's trench. He was then sent to hospital suffering from severe shock."

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

1.15 p.m., December 10th.
Cyclone or typhoon over N. China Sea, filling up.

CROWN AS CLAIMANTS.

MUCH ADD ABOUT A NEW CENTS.

Some amusement was caused in the Summary Court yesterday, when the Crown Solicitor asked for judgment for plaintiff (Colonial Treasurer) in seven claims for Crown rent, the total amount being only \$1.45. The claims were respectively for 50 cents, 18 cents, 28 cents, 20 cents, 8 cents, and 5 cents. One or two of the claims had been settled, gravely intimated the Crown Solicitor; in others judgment was duly pronounced as asked.

In one case it was stated that the defendant was dead. In the claim for 5 cents, the defendant had gone to London. The writ was served on the premises, and his lordship was not inclined to take the Crown Solicitor's view of the provisions of the Ordinance in respect to service. A few precious minutes were occupied in discussing the point of law, a copy of the Ordinance was fetched, and ultimately his lordship gave judgment for the Crown with costs, though he intimated that if the defendants raised a plea in regard to the service of the writ he would have been inclined to listen to it. "What costs have you?" asked the Pui-mo Judge. The Crown Solicitor—None, my lord.

THE WAR.

ALLIES HEAVILY ATTACKED IN MACEDONIA.

RETIREMENT TO NEW POSITION.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S TIRADE.

CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH IN REICHSTAG.

AMERICAN TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH POSITIONS.

BEING VIGOROUSLY ATTACKED.

GENERAL SURVEY OF SITUATION.

LONDON, December 9th.

Fragmentary intelligence regarding the situation of the Allies in the Balkans indicates that the British are holding a position north-west of Lake Doiran, east of the River Vardar, and to the right of the French, who are west of the Vardar. The latter's principal position is on the Demirkapu defile, 20 or 30 miles west of the point where the British are being attacked.

It appears that the heavy Bulgarian artillery fire, which opened the attack, was of short duration, as the batteries were located by aeroplane, and the deadly precision of the Anglo-French response resulted in the destruction of the Bulgarian batteries and in panic in the enemy camp, which might have been followed up if the Allies at present intended a serious offensive.

ALLIES' LINE A MAGNET.

It is expected that the Bulgarian pressure on the British will become increasingly severe, as the Franco-British line is acting like a magnet now that the Serbians are dispersed in the wilds of Montenegro, Albania and Epirus.

The latest despatch from Salonika states that a portion of the retreating Serbian Army has skirted the eastern shore of Lake Ohrida and has reached Epirus, the main body having taken refuge in Albania.

The first Anglo-French supplies for the Serbians arrived in Albania some days ago. There are strong British reinforcements at Salonika, and the British position is strong, but the facilities for transport are scanty, while the weather is unfavourable.

INTENSE COLD IN MACEDONIA.

The cold is very fierce. Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in Macedonia, describing the cold, says the hot water bottles of the French ambulance are found frozen in the morning in the beds, patients' eggs have exploded with the cold while freezing on the plates, and ink froze in fountain pens. At one point where the troops saw the enemy 200 yards distant, both parties were too overcome with cold to think of fighting. The thermometer shows 39 degrees of frost, which is accentuated by a piercing wind. There are numerous casualties from frost-bite.

FRENCH FRONT SHORTENED. GRADUAL AND ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL.

SALONIKA, December 9th.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at Headquarters in Macedonia says, in a message dated the 7th inst., that the withdrawal of the French from positions northward of Demirkapu was necessary in order to shorten the front and to take up winter quarters. The line was only thrown northward in an endeavour to help the Serbians. It is reported that the French have blown up the Demirkapu Tunnel bridge.

The withdrawal was very gradual and most orderly, and all material was brought away. The Bulgarians did not press vigorously, though they blasted away shells. The new Franco-British positions are very strong.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEVERE BULGARIAN ATTACK ON BRITISH.

WITHDRAWAL TO NEW LINE.

LONDON, December 9th.

A War Office communiqué says that the Bulgarians on the 6th inst., after a heavy bombardment, attacked the British westward of Lake Doiran. Small parties entered our advance trenches but were immediately driven out by the bayonet.

The Bulgarians again attacked us on the 7th, and their superior numbers drove out the British from their positions. The British were withdrawn under cover of darkness to a new line.

Reports of the British losses have not yet been received.

The British on the 8th successfully repulsed all attacks, and in the evening withdrew to a new position in order to conform with the general alignment.

BULGARIAN CONCENTRATION AGAINST FRENCH.

ATHENS, December 9th.

The activity along the French front is daily increasing, and the Bulgarians are concentrating against the French. It is affirmed that the Allies are establishing a new line nearer their base.

HEAVY BULGARIAN ATTACKS. REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSS.

PARIS, December 10th.

A Paris communiqué says the Bulgarians violently attacked at several points on our Eastern Front. They were everywhere repulsed with heavy loss. Fighting continues before our bridgehead at Gradec, on the Vardar.

BULGARIAN CLAIMS.

AMSTERDAM, December 9th.

A Bulgarian communiqué claims that the pursuit of the French was continued on Tuesday on both sides of the Vardar.

The communiqué says:—We occupied the railway station at Demirkapu, and we encircled the village of Grabica on three sides. There was a hot battle till midnight. We attacked the Anglo-French forces along the whole Strumnitsa front, the battle being most stubborn.

The communiqué claims, also, that the Bulgarians took 18 Serbian guns at Djakova.

ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

ALLIES' DEMANDS FOR GUARANTEES.

ATHENS, December 9th.

The Russian and Italian Ministers have been in conference with M. Skouloudis, which is taken to indicate that they associate themselves with the demands made for guarantees concerning the Anglo-French forces.

GREEK INSTITUTIONS IN MACEDONIA.

ATHENS, December 9th.

It is stated that negotiations are progressing for the restitution of Greek schools and Churches taken by the Bulgarians in Serbian Macedonia.

CEREALS FROM BULGARIA.

ATHENS, December 9th.

The Greek newspapers emphasise that there is no difficulty in obtaining cereals from Bulgaria.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ACTIVITIES.

ARTILLERY DESTROYS ENEMY WORKS.

USEFUL WORK BY AIRCRAFT.

LONDON, December 10th.

The British Headquarters in France report that two aeroplanes went out on a reconnaissance on the 6th inst., and have not returned.

The destruction of the enemy's parapets and entanglements at various points by our artillery continues.

In reply to a successful bombardment of the enemy's position near Pilken on the 8th inst. the enemy heavily shelled the Ypres area to the northward. Little damage was done.

The bad weather has limited activity in the air, but our airmen were able to do useful work.

As a result of a successful enterprise south of Arras a small party of ours entered a German trench and bombed the occupants, withdrawing successfully after completing their mission.

West of Fricourt we successfully exploded a large mine.

DAILY BRITISH BULLETINS.

LONDON, December 9th.

In the House of Commons Sir John Simon announced that daily British bulletins concerning operations on the Western front would shortly begin.

GERMANS IN CHAMPAGNE BOMBARDED.

PARIS, December 9th.

A violent bombardment of the German positions in Champagne continues, the French blowing up an ammunition depot.

Today's communiqué says that counter-attacks at Souain pushed the Germans back, and they now only hold a portion of an advanced trench which has been completely wrecked.

The French had a minor success in the Argonne.

INTERMITTENT CANNONADE.

PARIS, December 10th.

The evening communiqué says there was an intermittent cannonade at various points on the Western Front.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "ANCONA" OUTRAGE. SITUATION CALLS FOR GRAVE CONSIDERATION.

WASHINGTON, December 9th.

Mr. Lansing framed the Ancona Note, with the entire approval of President Wilson. Its brevity is due to a desire to settle the question immediately, and to avoid the Lusitania procrastinations.

High officials are of the opinion that the situation calls for grave consideration. The affair is complicated by the fact that since the despatch of the Note there have been further attacks on American ships in the Mediterranean.

BRITISH VESSELS SUNK.

LONDON, December 10th.

The British steamer *Helmsham* has been sunk.

The British steamer *Veria* and the steamer *Goulundis* have also been sunk.

AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS BOMBARD DURAZZO.

LONDON, December 10th.

A Montenegrin communiqué says that nine Austrian warships bombarded Durazzo and an Italian wireless station and sank a number of Montenegrin and Albanian sailing craft.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

PARIS, December 9th.

The French at the Dardanelles exploded an ammunition depot.

BRITISH MARCH ON BAGDAD.

LONDON, December 10th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Bryce, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that the advance on Bagdad was authorised by the Government after full consideration of the reports of General Nixon and the views of the Raj and the General Staff and all other available information.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MINOR ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

ROME, December 10th.

A communiqué says that in the Montenegro zone detachments, under cover of fog, penetrated one of our entrenchments on the Rodil spur, but were immediately ejected.

On the Calvario Height we occupied an enemy shelter, capturing 80 rifles and ammunition.

In minor offensive operations on Monte San Michele we captured 71 prisoners.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPEECH BY GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

TIRADE ON "BRITISH HYPOCRISY."

AMSTERDAM, December 9th.

On the occasion of the re-opening of the Reichstag the House and galleries were crowded.

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's speech was noteworthy for his outburst of hatred and rage against England, in which he was unable to conceal his uneasiness at the continuance of the war. He admitted that British Sea Power was dominating, and said the Entente profited by that power to oppress Greece with brutal violence. He declared it was impossible that such oppressors should longer play the hypocrite. He would repeat this before the world as often as Great Britain tried to hide her true features behind a cloud of calumny. The Chancellor read garbled extracts from English newspapers in support of his assertion that not pity for Belgium but the desire to master Germany was Great Britain's reason for taking up arms, and said this was the reason why at Great Britain's command, the murder of nations continued.

The Imperial Chancellor (Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg) in his speech referred to the intervention of Bulgaria on the side of the Central Powers, despite the Entente's liberal promises to King Ferdinand, and including even part of Serbia, "for whose menaced integrity Russia had unchained war."

"The opening of a way to the Near East was of inestimable value economically and militarily. After peace this bridge would resound not to the tramp of marching battalions but to the works of peace and Kultur. Friendship consolidated by comradeship in arms would enable us to participate actively in the rise of the countries and peoples capable of vigorous development."

Turning to the situation in Greece, he said that under the threat to employ the dominating power of the British Fleet the Entente Powers had extorted a promise of benevolent neutrality. They proceeded to interpret this as they liked, but the matter was not yet at an end. The Chancellor proceeded with a tirade on "British hypocrisy," and ridiculed the idea that Britain went to war over Belgium.

Reviewing the Military position he said:—We hold in the East a strong defensive line, every ready for further advance. In the West, it is true, the French and British, with great contempt for death, squeezed in our front at some points, but the attempt to break through failed. The positions against Italy were heroically held against continual Italian attacks, attended with gigantic loss of life.

The Chancellor reviewed in eulogistic terms the German administration in Belgium and Poland, and complained that England was strangling Belgium industry by preventing exports overseas. He concluded:—"I have tried to give a clear description of the theatres of war. Against the logic of facts even the enemy is powerless. Our calculations contain no uncertain factor to impair the country's unshaken confidence in its invincible strength. He would try to make us believe that we, who are going from victory to victory far out in enemies' countries, would be inferior in endurance, activity, and internal moral to our enemies, who are still dreaming of victory. No, we will not yield to words, but shall resolutely continue the war in order to complete what Germany's future demands."

After the speech, the Reichstag discussed a Socialist interpellation, asking whether the Chancellor was prepared to state the conditions on which he would be disposed to enter on peace negotiations.

Herr Scheidemann, introducing the discussion, said if the war continued the United States would be the only victorious Power, as Europe would have committed suicide. He said the Chancellor knew that the whole world was waiting Germany's overtures for peace, which the peoples everywhere desired. The Chancellor replied:—"As long as the foreign rulers persisted in their guilt and ignorance any offer of peace by us would be folly. If our enemies submit to us proposals commensurate with the dignity and safety of Germany we shall be ready to discuss them. Fully conscious of our successes, we disclaim responsibility for the continuance of the war. One thing our enemies must recognise, namely, the longer and bitterer the war the greater will be the guarantees we shall demand."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA'S FINANCIAL STATUS.

"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD."

WASHINGTON, December 9th.

The "extraordinarily sound" economic and financial conditions of the United States form the theme of the annual statement of the Secretary to the Treasury. He says railways, iron, steel and cotton are all phenomenally prosperous, and there have also been splendid crops. The financial resources are the "richest in history and the banking system is now the strongest in the world."

"Our condition economically and financially," says the Secretary, "is better than that of any other nation." The stock of gold (\$2,108 million dollars) is the largest ever held by one country and will be greatly augmented in the immediate future from Britain, South Africa, Canada and Australia.

THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

"WELL-EQUIPPED ENEMY ARMY AT HAMADAN."

LONDON, December 9th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Dillon, Lord Robert Cecil said the Persian Government had endeavoured to take effective measures at Hamadan, where there was reason to believe the Germans had stored a large amount of war material. He would enquire whether there was not a well-equipped Army at Hamadan under German command.

RUSSIANS OVERTHROW INSURGENTS.

PETERSBURG, December 9th.

It is officially announced that Russians defeated near Hamadan, Persia, a force of 500 cavalry and infantry of the insurgent gendarmes and 1,200 German and Turkish mercenaries, with two guns. The enemy fled, leaving a great number killed and wounded. The Russians are pursuing the offensive.

GERMANS DESTROY AMERICAN TOWN.

IN FUTILE ATTEMPT TO BURN POWDER FACTORY.

RICHMOND (VIRGINIA), Dec. 10th.

Fire practically destroyed the town of Hopewell, where the new Dupont powder factories are located. The latter were, however, unharmed. The Governor ordered the troops to help the town. Two men were found in possession of explosives near a Dupont warehouse and were arrested. They are believed to be German agents.

AMERICA AND VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

WASHINGTON, December 9th.

On the suggestion of President Wilson the Cabinet held a preliminary discussion concerning plans by the Administration to prevent and punish violations of neutrality.

AUSTRALIA'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

BRISBANE, December 9th.

The Hon. Mr. Hughes, in a speech delivered here, said the Commonwealth war expenditure in 1916 would certainly exceed £250,000,000.

BREAD MONOPOLY IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, December 9th.

The State Labour Party has endorsed the establishment of a State monopoly of bread-making and selling at a cost of £600,000.

ALLIES' CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, December 9th.

The Press Bureau announces that Sir Edward Grey and Lord Kitchener went to Paris yesterday to confer with the French Government.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

LONDON, December 8th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that the British representatives at the Allies' War Council were Field-Marshal Sir John French, General Sir W. A. Robertson, and General Sir Archibald Murray.

PREMIER IN CONFERENCE WITH KING.

LONDON, December 10th.

The Premier had a prolonged audience of His Majesty the King on Thursday evening.

MILITARY MISSION TO RUSSIA.

PETERSBURG, December 9th.

A Franco-British Military Mission, headed by Colonel Mangin (French), has arrived here.

RUSSIAN NAVAL MISSION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, December 10th.

The Russian Admiral Roussine, Chief of Staff, has arrived here with a Naval Mission. He attended the Allied War Council in the afternoon.

ENEMY AEROPLANE CAPTURED.

DWINSK, December 9th.

A large German aeroplane landed in the Russian lines through engine defects. The airmen, one of whom was a Colonel, surrendered after an obstinate resistance. The Colonel attempted to swallow a paper, but was prevented.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WOUNDED NEW ZEALANDERS.

ACCORDED GREAT RECEPTION AT CAPETOWN.

CAPETOWN, December 9th.

One hundred and thirty wounded New Zealanders, who have been invalided, and are now returning to New Zealand, were given a magnificent reception at the Opera House at Capetown. General Botha was unable to be present, but he sent a message in which he paid a tribute "to their brave and noble conduct" which, he said, was an inspiring example to the manhood of the Union.

ENEMY TRADING RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, December 9th.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil introduced a Bill empowering the extension of enemy trading restrictions to persons of enemy nationality or association outside enemy territory.

GERMANY'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

AMSTERDAM, December 9th.

Well-informed circles in Berlin believe that a second supplement to the Imperial Budget of 1915, asking for a credit of 1,000 millions of marks, will be submitted to the Reichstag.

ARMY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, December 9th.

Sir A. Lawley, G.C.S.I., formerly Governor of Madras, has been gazetted a temporary Colonel.

INDIAN PRINCE AND FRENCH LOAN.

LONDON, December 9th.

H.H. the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala, on returning from a visit to the French front, subscribed half a million francs to the French War Loan.

HUGE BRITISH INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE.

LONDON, December 9th.

The most important Trades Union Conference ever held formally agreed to the establishment of a triple industrial alliance of miners, railwaymen, and transport workers.

LIFE OF PARLIAMENT TO BE EXTENDED.

LONDON, December 9th.

In the House of Commons Sir John Simon introduced the Parliament and Registration Bill, extending the life of the present Parliament until 31st January, 1917. He said the year 1916 would be treated for the purposes of the Parliament Act as if it followed immediately after 1914. There would be a special provision ensuring that soldiers would not lose their opportunity of voting.

GENERAL CARRANZA RECOGNISED.

LONDON, December 9th.

Lord Robert Cecil (Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) intimated in the House of Commons that Great Britain had recognised the Carranza Government.

Washington, December 10th. Diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico have been restored with the appointment by General Carranza of Sen. Arredondo as Ambassador at Washington. Mr. Fletcher, who is now at Chile, will probably be the American Ambassador to Mexico.

OBITUARY.

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

LONDON, December 10th.

The death is announced of Mr. Stephen Phillips, one of the greatest modern British dramatists. He will especially be remembered for his "Paolo and Francesca," and "Ulysses."

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINESE OPERATIONS AGAINST MONGOL BANDITS.

PEKING, December 10th.

The Chinese military operations against the Mongolian bandits have been successful. Kola Dan Shih, the Lama Khan of Yaguchi Temple, the leader, has been captured, and important documents were seized. The brigands in Inner Mongolia, under the leadership of Fabuchabu, have dispersed.

JAPAN URGED TO DEPORT SUN YAT-SEN.

PEKING, December 10th.

The Peking Daily News urges Japan to deport Sun Yat-sen as a conspirator against a friendly country.

MONARCHICAL ELECTIONS.

PEKING, December 10th.

The *Lifayuen* meets on the 15th inst. for the final count of the ballots. There will be special conference next day and a pronouncement of the form of Government and the nomination of the President.

WAR NEWS.

PRINCE OF WALES UNDER FIRE.

In a letter to his brother, a member of a Scottish regiment, "somewhere in France," observes:—As it happened some time ago, I can safely tell you that we had a visit from the Prince of Wales. He came into the dug-out I was in after the 31st (Sept.) engagement. He is a little bric-a-brac, and goes right up into the thick of it. When he visited us we were under a rain of shells.

THE POPE AND AUSTRIAN "BARBARISM."

According to the *Tribuna*, it is believed in Vatican circles that the Pope will address a letter to the Patriarch of Venice publicly deploring the "needless barbarism" of such acts as the bombardment of Venice by airplanes. A similar letter was sent to the Bishop of Rimini when Rimini was attacked.

KRUPP'S TIP

A member of the diplomatic service vouches for the following incident:—Just before the war, a Balkan State that has always admired and liked France had a big ammunition order to place. Both Krupp and Creusot were out to get it, and competition was keen. Krupp's representative, specially sent out to get the order at all costs, did not know the local Minister of War, and, mistaking his man, clumsily thrust a £4,000 cheque into his hand at one of their interviews. "The Minister took it, and with a meaning smile, said: 'Thank you, in the name of the Red Cross!'—and the next day Krupp's donation figured at the head of the Red Cross list of subscribers, while Creusot got the ammunition order."

A MATCH FOR ANY ZEPPELIN.

CANADA'S GIANT AIRSHIP.

The trial of a giant airship called The Canada has taken place in the dominion. The most important claims made for it after a thorough test by British aviation officers and those of the *Entente* Allies are that it is superior to any airship which the Germans possess and can be depended upon to put the Zeppelins out of business. It is said to be able to fly at upwards of ninety miles an hour; and as its guns are placed free of the wings, with an unlimited range either up or down, it will not be necessary for it to rise above the enemy to destroy him, as is the case with present machines. It is capable of carrying bombs of greater destroying power than the Zeppelins.

DRAIN UPON BANK OF ENGLAND

A White Paper, published at the end of October, contains copies of the correspondence that passed between the Bank of England and the Treasury on August 1st, of last year. The bank announced that during the previous five days it had advanced £27,000,000 to bankers, bill brokers and merchants upon Government stocks, bills of exchange, etc. It commenced that morning with a reserve of £17,420,000, which was so largely drawn upon that it could not calculate to have £11,000,000 in the evening. So, unless it was permitted to issue notes against securities in excess of the amount permitted by law, it would be necessary for it to curtail the facilities essential to trade and commerce. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George replied that if the bank found it necessary to extend discount advances so as to require the issue of notes, they would obtain parliamentary sanction for such a step.

STRIKERS AND THEIR "SCRAP OF PAPER."

Speaking with great feeling at the conclusion of a case in which the shipowners of Sydney endeavoured to have a fine of £1,000 imposed on the Coal-lumpers' Union, whose men have been on strike, Mr. Justice Heydon, said that the strike was delaying the dispatch of reinforcements from Australia. There were probably many coal-lumpers on the front. If these delayed the operations even for a day they would be shot and the Sydney coal-lumpers would say, "Serve them right."

"What difference," asked the Judge, "is there between such action at the front and here? The nation is at war and every subject should help, not hinder." He failed to understand why the strikers included transports in their ban. It seemed as if the coal-lumpers wanted to imitate the example of Germany by treating an agreement like a scrap of paper. It would be worth a large sum to Germany if she could secure the delay of a single transport.

THE COMMAND OF THE SEAS.

Two months ago Count Andrassy attacked England in a speech which was effectively answered by Signor Luzzatti in the weekly review *Minerva*. Count Andrassy returned to the charge with an article in *Nord und Süd*, to which Signor Luzzatti has replied in an admirable letter published in the *Tribuna*. The burden of Count Andrassy's attack was that England, "the tyrant of the seas," had used her power to oppress the world, and that it was the duty of everyone to destroy this naval hegemony. Signor Luzzatti asks, pertinently, if the hegemony is to be transferred to Germany, and shows that, while British Imperialism has become increasingly the instrument of liberty, German predominance, based on a fleet, the most powerful in the world as well as the most powerful army, would not be acceptable to other countries.

Signor Luzzatti shows, in answer to the angry accusation of Count Andrassy that Italy has abandoned her former Allies that Italy entered the Triple Alliance and remained in it in the belief that the Alliance stood for peace. She was compelled to change her policy when Germany and Austria "let loose this universal deluge which has overspread the whole world and threatens to destroy it."

THE DEAD DO NOT DIE.

[BY MAURICE MATTELIER.]

When we behold the terrible loss of so many young lives, when we see so many incarnations of physical and moral vigour, of intellect and of glorious promise, pitilessly cut off in their first flower, we are on the verge of despair.

Never before have the fairest energies and aspirations of men been flung so recklessly and incessantly into an abyss whence comes no sound or answer. Never since it came into existence has humanity squandered its treasure, its substance, and its prospects so lavishly.

For more than twelve months, on every battlefield, where the bravest, the truest, the most ardent and self-sacrificing are necessarily the first to die and where the less courageous, the less generous, the weak, the illing, in a word the less desirable, alone possess some chance of escaping the carnage—for over twelve months a sort of monstrous inverse selection has been in operation, one which seems to be deliberately seeking the downfall of the human race. And we wonder uneasily what the state of the world will be after the great trial and what will be left of it and what will be the future of this stunted race, shorn of all that was best and noblest in it.

The problem is certainly one of the darkest that have ever vexed the minds of men. It contains a material truth before which we remain defenceless; and, if we accept it as it stands, we can discover no remedy for the evil that threatens us. But material and tangible truths are never anything but a more or less salient angle of greater and deeper lying truths. And on the other hand mankind appears to be such a necessary and indestructible force of nature that it has always, hitherto, not only survived the most desperate ordeals, but succeeded in benefiting by them and emerging greater and stronger than before.

We know that peace is better than war; it were madness to compare the two. We know that, if this cataclysm let loose by an act of unutterable folly had not come upon the world, mankind would doubtless have reached ere long a zenith of wonderful achievement, whose manifestations it is impossible to foresee. We know that, if a third or a fourth part of the fabulous sums expended on extermination and destruction had been devoted to work of peace, all the iniquities that poison the air we breathe would have been triumphantly repressed and that the social question, the one great question, that makes of life and death which justice demands, that posterity should face, would have found its definite solution, once and for all, in a happiness which now perhaps even our sons and grandsons will not realise.

We know that the disappearance of two or three million young existences, cut down when they were on the point of bearing fruit, will leave in history a void that will not be easily filled, even as we know that among those dead were mighty intellects, treasures of genius which will not come back again and which contained inventions and discoveries that will now perhaps be lost to us for centuries.

We know that we shall never grasp the consequences of this thrusting back of progress and of this unprecedented devastation. But grating all this, it is a good thing to recover our balance and stand upon our feet. There is no irreparable loss.

Everything is transformed, nothing perishes, and that which seems to be hurled into destruction is not destroyed at all. Our moral world, even as our physical world, is a vast but hermetically sealed sphere, whence naught can issue whence naught can fall to be dissolved in space.

All that exists, all that comes into being upon this earth remains there and bears fruit; and the most appalling losses, that material or spiritual riches, flung away for an instant, to fall to the ground again in a new form. There is no escape or leakage, no filtering through cracks, no missing the mark; there is not even waste or neglect.

All this heroism poured out on every side does not leave our planet; and the reason why the courage of our fighters seems so general and yet so extraordinary is that all the might of the dead has passed into those who survive. All those forces of wisdom, patience, honour, and self-sacrifice, which increase day by day, and which we ourselves, who are far from the field of danger, feel rising within us without knowing whence they come, are nothing but the souls of all the heroes gathered and absorbed into our own souls. It is well at times to contemplate invincible things as though we saw them with our eyes. This was the aim of all the great religions, when they represented, under forms appropriate to the civilisation of their day, the deep, instinctive, general, and essential truths which are the guiding principles of mankind. All have felt and recognised that loftiest of all truths and given it various names designating the same mysterious verity: the Christian knows it as revival of merit, the Japanese as ancestor-worship, while in India it appears as the transmigration of souls or reincarnation.

It was observed that after the great battles of the Napoleonic era the birth-rate increased in an extraordinary manner, as though the lives suddenly cut short in their primes were not really dead and were in a hurry to return among us to complete their career. If we could follow with our eyes all that is happening in the spiritual world that rises above us on every side, we should no doubt see that it is the same with the moral force that seems to be lost on the field of slaughter. It knows where to go, it knows its goal, it does not hesitate.

All that our wonderful dead relinquish they bequeath to us; and, when they die, for us, they leave us their lives not in any strained metaphorical sense, but in a very real and direct way. Virtue goes out of every man who falls while performing a deed of glory, and that virtue drops down upon us, and nothing of him is lost and nothing evaporates in the shock of a premature death. He gives us in one solitary and mighty stroke what he would have given us in a long life of duty and love.

GERMAN SPIES IN INDIA.

A COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S EVIDENCE.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh, late Commander-in-Chief in India, writes to *The Times*:—You ask, "Are Egypt and India kept fully informed of what is going on?" For the latter I can speak during the time I was Commander-in-Chief, from September, 1909, till March, 1914. "It certainly was during that time. It knew all about the Baghdad Railway, all about German acts in the Persian Gulf and Ierman intrigues in Persia itself, and many of us in India had a 'suspicion amounting to a certainty' that the same were going on in India, where Germany was well represented by diplomats. The head of these was Prince Henry XXVII. of Reuss-missourie, German-born, and masters in charge of the hands of many Indian regiments and of at least of one hand of British soldiers—viz. that of the Viceroy. I hope all those are now interned, but I have very strong suspicions that some still remain at large. What was the use of this knowledge? From the day I landed in India till I left it my chief work was caused by resisting calls for the reduction of military expenditure. Thirteen days after the German Emperor had, in 1911, on the opening of the Reichstag, announced great increases in the German Army and Navy, the objects of which were, with the information then possessed by every one, definitely called upon to make proposals for a 'material reduction in the number of our native troops.' Yet at this time, when the Government of India called for reduction in military expenditure, it could make grants 'for educational purposes' to these same German missionaries, and lavish large sums on building new cities and other such useless extravagances. With much trouble and waste of time on the part of myself and my staff caused by these perpetual attacks on the efficiency of the small Indian Army, we, however, found time to work out plans for the dispatch of the expeditionary forces which have since been sent off. Had we not been able to do this, much delay would have occurred in sending them off, and in way time is everything. Information to the Government of India—which means the Viceroy, for his Executive Council has little power beyond advisory—to be effective must be conveyed in the form of instructions. From his speeches and actions since he ascended the Throne in 1888 it was evident to the ordinary person that the Kaiser posed as a conqueror and intended to act as such. All conquerors, from Alexander to Napoleon, have seen that the keys of the world in Asia Minor and Egypt. It was obvious what German intrigues meant—at least it was obvious to all soldiers—for apparently it was not so to *les savants et philosophes*, whom the great Napoleon designated truly as destroyers of nations.

THE NEED OF A FREE PRESS TO A FREE PEOPLE.

VISCOUNT MORLEY ON THE CENSORSHIP.

Speaking in the House of Lords on the Press Censorship, Viscount Morley, who, like Viscount Milner, was a journalist before he became a statesman, made some very trenchant remarks. He ventured to say that the prosecution caused by official interference with the publication of news was nothing short of universal. Lord Selborne hit the nail on the head when he said the other day that what struck him more than the action of the Censor was the stupidity of it. Few would dissent from that. It was suggested that we must consider the feelings of our Allies, but some of our Allies at all events had not risen to the height of the great principle of freedom—a free Press, free speech, and free opinion—which had been attained in our own country. The Censorship could only be in accord with that principle if it was confined to the temporary suppression of military news and news which would advantage the enemy. There was nothing which made that principle less imperative in time of war than in time of peace. The present system was bad in principle, and the procedure of the Censorship was against all common sense in practice. Everything which made the enemy think we were afraid of him was, of course, undeniably an encouragement to the enemy. He heartily agreed, therefore, with Viscount Milner when he said, "Truth all round is the most fortifying thing in the world."

Napoleon said the English people were so dull that they never knew when they were beaten. That was our glory and our strength, and we gave Napoleon plenty of time in St. Helena to think it over. But were we not encouraging our friends or discouraging our enemies—were we acting sensibly—in instructing the Censor day after day and work after week, in the face of people who had before them high winds and water and cloudy skies, to keep this barometer nailed fast to see fair? He could not imagine anything more absurd. There were four words which described the Englishman and they were used in reply to an old Roman: *liber, prudens, puer, et evenit*. He would translate them as "The deeper you plunge him the more splendid he comes out." Bad news which the Censor made it his business to suppress did not dispirit a great people half as much as the suspicion that they were being kept in the dark—or in what the police authorities referring to the London streets at night described as "a state of subdued illumination."

Death does not injure life; it is powerless against it. Life's aggregate never changes. What death takes from those who fall enters into those who are left standing. The number of lamps grows less, but the flame rises higher. Death is in no wise the gainer so long as there are living men. The more it exercises its ravages, the more it increases the intensity of that which it cannot touch; the more it pursues its phantom victories, the better does it prove to us that man will end by conquering death.

"WHOSE WAR IS IT?"

[BY JAMES SHELLIKER.]

He was turning over the pages of a file in the public office of a newspaper. He wore service-stained khaki and his right arm rested on a crutch.

"Can I be of any assistance?" I asked.

"Thanks," he said, "but I'm afraid I've come to the wrong office. I can't find the thing I want."

"Something about the war, I suppose?"

"Yes, the battle at B— (a bashful smile). Well, you know—I was mixed up in the shemzzle & bit, see? Thought I'd like to read about the boys. Went west, most of 'em."

I turned to the page containing the official account of the fight. The soldier glanced at the column, then shook his head.

"Seen that," he said, "What I wanted to read was a full report. Then you'll be disappointed." I remarked a little regretfully, "This is the only account that appeared anywhere. It's the official story given to all the newspapers."

"That's curious," his eyes blinked, and I agreed, because the doings of the British braves in the battle of B— were already being talked about in the street and the office and the factory and the club. The lads did laughing and smoking and praying and singing "Get out and get under." It was a bloody field day. It carried us a little way along the road to Berlin, and it bore the souls of our saviours to the feet of their Master. It was a great incident in a great war. Every British leader was an *Horatius*; every man of the rank and file gave a terrible and decisive answer to the query:

And how can man die better Than facing fearful odds?

They faced the odds. They gave their lives and their blood and their limbs. And a few short paragraphs in official language were all that was given to the story.

I explained to the broken soldier that war changed people as well as maps. I told him that every country in the world was permitted to write about the grand doing of our Army except the country to which our Army belongs. I couldn't tell him the reason, but I supposed there must be a very good one somewhere.

"It seems funny," he said. "I looked hard at one another for a few moments and neither of us knew what to say. I was scouring my mental wardrobe for a suitable cloak to throw over a consoling fall of which we were both utterly ashamed. We failed, and burst out laughing and strolled along the street. 'Have you got something to do with the papers?' he inquired. 'I nodded. 'Well, what do you say if I tell you a few stories? If you can't print them you can talk about them. And if they won't help recruiting I don't know what will. We've got to win this war, I suppose, in spite of red tape and the spite of officials who won't give the boys their due. A curious country, this. A few good lectures about what my chums did would get more recruits than a thousand speeches by all the M.P.s in Parliament.'"

We retired together to a place "somewhere in Fleet-street," and he talked. I heard about an obscure gentleman of the name of Swipes. He raced ahead of his platoon, and when right in front of the German guns he— (a wonderful story of heroism). There was Ginger Noakes, who at a critical moment in the career of his section cheered the lads with a comic song and then— (a wonderful story of heroism). There was Old Sauce, as they called him, from Worcester. He bayoneted several Germans, and then he saw his captain in difficulties. Ignoring the danger he— (a wonderful story of heroism). There was Porter Bill from somewhere round Chieve who deserved a dozen Victoria Crosses, and Liverpool Joe, who did things that would make the Mersey city glow with pride. The broken soldier leaned on his crutch and told me how lives were lost and how fields were won.

"Don't you reckon you might get some of the stories printed?" he said in a voice that was almost pleading. "Besides helping recruiting, look how nice it would be if the old folks at home could have a printed record of the plucky way in which their sons went down. . . . Don't you agree?"

"Of course I agree," I replied. "But a journalist in these days must walk warily. A thoughtless pen might lose us the war. The Germans are wonderful people. They are masters of the art of deduction. They have mysterious means of finding out things. If I wrote these stories and they were printed we might hear any day that the Kaiser had run over to London and assassinated the Prime Minister. I don't pretend to be able to tell you why this should be, or what connection there is between your soul-stirring stories and the dangers that may hover over Whitehall; the connection is a State secret—one of many. But there it is. If we printed your story about the battle of B— in *Flinders* and to-morrow we had the news of the sinking of a British cruiser in the Dardanelles, it would be small comfort to us to say, 'When we printed the story we didn't mean any harm.'"

"Do you think," he asked, after a few moments of silence, "do you think that the newspapers ought to print anything about the war at all?"

"But we're quite fair," I said, pretending not to notice his question and his glare. "Just as we print very little about our victories, so we print very little about our defeats in fact, hardly anything at all. When a man becomes a Cabinet Minister his nature undergoes a complete change. He is suddenly gifted with a supernatural sense—a sort of second sight which enables him to peer into the depths of the nation's soul. Well, we have several Cabinet Ministers as you know, and

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Kogalike, c/o Matutara Hotel	Dairen
Bien, Hongkong Hotel	Amoy
Mias Reed, Hongkong Hotel	Shanghai
Kwanglungang, Nungtung St.	Shanghai
Fook Hing	Osaka
Teshima	Amoy
Matutara, c/o Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Osaka
Matutara, c/o Japanese Consulate	Osaka
General	Tokio
Woo Kwang at Godown	Shanghai
Sensaki, c/o Taiyoko	Tsushima
Hongbechan	Amoy

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 3rd Sunday in Advent, 12th December, 1914. Holy Communion (8.05 a.m.). Introit, Psalm 23; Hymns 30, 310, 553 (317) and 651; Service, Herberts, Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Psalms, Venite, Burial, Canticles and 42 to Henry Woodard, Ernest and Turle, Jubilate, Credo (3rd evening); Hymns, 10 and 217. "God Save the King," Evensong (5.45 p.m.). Responses, Psalms, of the 12th evening; Magnificat, Goodenough (11th evening); Nunc Dimittit, Wesley; Anthem, "O Lord My God," Wesley; Hymns, 23 and 49. *N.B.*—Psalm 66, verses 1, 2, 6, 7 and 14 in unison; Psalm 66, verses 3, 7, 14 and 18 in unison; Psalm 67, verses 3, 5 and 7 in unison.—Organ Festival, on Monday, December 20th, at 5.30 p.m.

St. Peter's Church, West Point, Sunday, 13th December:—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. W. T. Featherstone; 3 p.m. Union Church, Kennedy Road, Sunday, 13th December:—Morning Service at 11 a.m., Hymns, 244, 232, 431 and 439 and Sanctus (Chorus of Glee, 3 Anthem). Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns 405, 371, 504 and 150. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 10th at 11.30 a.m.—A strong anti-cyclone is now central to the north of the lower Yangtze Valley.

A depression has formed to the north-east of Hokkaido.

The typhoon in the China Sea appears to be nearly stationary. It will probably fill up or curve north-eastward.

Strong monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China and to gales over the northern portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.47 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Forecast:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood (N. wind, strong; overcast, drizzling rain at times).
Farnese Channel . . . (N.E. gale).
South Coast of China between [The same as Hongkong and Lantau]. No. 1.
South coast of China between [The same as Hongkong and Hainan]. No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 11th to 17th December.

Day	Month	Day	High Water		Low Water	
			H.K. Mean Time	H.K. Mean Time	H.K. Mean Time	H.K. Mean Time
Satur.	11	2	8.4	4.5	7.0	0.6
Sun.	12	0	13.7	4.4	7.54	4.1
Mon.	13	1	13.0	6.6	8.11	4.3
Tues.	14	2	13.7	8.0	8.47	1.8
Wed.	15	3	14.4	8.4	9.38	2.3
Thurs.	16	4	15.0	8.8	10.32	2.8
Fri.	17	5	15.4	9.2	11.48	3.5
			16.0	9.6	12.44	4.3

prompted by this mystic power, they come to the conclusion that the people are much too depressed to stand the news of a defeat, and much too boisterous to stand the full story of a victory. The nation itself did not know this before the war, and a good slice of it remains unconvinced even now. But there it is. We don't know ourselves as well as our guides know us."

"But," he persisted, "whose war is this? Is it the Cabinet's war or the country's? Is it the war of the man at the front or the war of the man in the House of Commons? Is it the war of the mother and wife who tremble every time they see a telegraph boy? Is it a war of light or of darkness?"

"It's a shame," he said, "that every little incident out there is not described in the newspapers. There's many a heart-broken parent to-day who would be cheered up if only the true story of the lad's death were told. You ought to hear the boys when they tumble over. 'Never mind,' they cry, 'the lads are sure to come when they hear how we did our bit.' And here I am in Fleet-street and I can find hardly a word about my pals."

"What are you going to do about it?" I inquired.

"I'm going to get better as soon as I can and go back," he said. "I'll do my best to make the guns bark a little louder; then some of you might hear them and wake up to the fact that there's a war on and that everybody in the country ought to know something about it."

HIMROD'S
Gives instant relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OF ORDINARY COUGH.
You will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply TAMED FOR SOLD IN BOTTLES. 50 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

RICAUD'S KANANGA OF JAPAN TOILET WATER
Beware of Imitations.
RICAUD & Co
PARFUMERS
8, rue Vivienne, 8
Paris-France

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION NO. 1. THERAPION NO. 2. THERAPION NO. 3.
CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, RINGWORMS, SCALD HEAD, ETC.
SEE THAT TRADE MARK TO ALL OTHERS. IT IS OF GREAT VALUE IN ALL CASES OF BLOOD POISON, RINGWORMS, SCALD HEAD, ETC.
SEE THAT TRADE MARK TO ALL OTHERS. IT IS OF GREAT VALUE IN ALL CASES OF BLOOD POISON, RINGWORMS, SCALD HEAD, ETC.

DIGESTION AND THE NERVES.

A tiny piece of grit can cause a lot of mischief. You realise this when it blows into your eye. Comfort ends until this morsel of dirt has been removed. Sometimes your watch won't keep time; goes when and how it likes. You take it to the jeweller; and he, perhaps, finds the delicate movements have been put out of gear by dust you can only see under a magnifying glass.

Indigestion acts in the same way on the body. Digestion, like the mainpring of a watch, is one of the principal things that keep the wheels of life running smoothly. Let it be disturbed and every part of your system suffers. Notably your nerves are upset. Why? Well, the nerves and digestive systems depend upon each other very closely. One cannot become affected without the other becoming upset. Bad digestion means lack of nourishment from food. Your nerves cry out because they are not fed. They lose tone and energy. Let us show how Mother Seigel's Syrup rapidly mends matters.

In a state of Indigestion food often remains too long in the stomach and ferments. Again, the supply of bile (Nature's own laxative) from the liver is frequently poor in quality, and badly regulated. Or the bowels are too sluggish to expel the body's refuse. Impurities are then thrown into the blood. All these important digestive organs are the centre of a special nervous system. Naturally the irritated nervous protest—like the eye does against a particle of sand.

You must right your digestion before body and nerves can be restored to a really sound state; otherwise there is a steady drain on your vitality. The drip, drip of water from a leaking can will empty it in time.

Mother Seigel's Syrup quickly stops this sapping of the system. Its tonic and corrective action restores good digestion by stimulating stomach, liver and bowels into healthy activity. Then you derive full nourishment from your food. Robust health, with full nerve energy, follows.

Mrs. T. Moberg, 53 Light Street, Boksburg, North, Transvaal, wrote on July 21st, 1914:—"About four months ago, I suffered very much from Indigestion. The symptoms which gave me the most trouble, and which were especially severe after meals, were a tightness and heaviness at the chest, and a complete derangement of the bowels."

"This caused me acute pain, and with loss of appetite had the effect of upsetting my nervous system. After trying several preparations in vain, I was recommended by a friend to use Mother Seigel's Syrup. The result was almost immediate relief, and the use of two bottles completely restored my appetite, banished the pains, and I now enjoy the best of health. I always keep a bottle handy, as I find an occasional dose very beneficial."

Mother Seigel's Syrup is a genuine tonic, not a mere stimulant, which gives you false energy, and then when its action is spent, leaves you more listless than ever. It builds up your strength on a firm foundation by ridding the body of the impurities created by indigestion, and providing increased stores of vitality from the nourishment it enables you to draw from food.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph

Station	Brodmount
Tsiondani	Nikko Maru

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Ship	Date
Hainan	Cheian Maru	Saturday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Hongkong	Hongkong Maru	Saturday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Amoy	Chosen Maru	Saturday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada	Shinyo Maru	Saturday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	Saturday, 11th, 2.00 P.M.
SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELARDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, BAY OF EUROPE	Polynesian	Saturday, 11th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Chenian	Saturday, 11th, 4.15 P.M.
Shanghai via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Taiyuan	Saturday, 11th, 4.15 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Wingang	Saturday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe	Chofu Maru	Saturday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Hainan	Hailan	Saturday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Nippo Maru	Sunday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Daijin Maru	Sunday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Tong Hong	Monday, 13th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Taiyang	Monday, 13th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Nippo Maru	Tuesday, 14th, 9.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Tamba Maru	Tuesday, 14th, 10.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Hailan	Tuesday, 14th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Tango Maru	Tuesday, 14th, 2.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Taming	Tuesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Anhui	Tuesday, 14th, 3.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Hsinang	Wednesday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Kwangang	Wednesday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Kamo Maru	Thursday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Canada Maru	Thursday, 16th, 12.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Namur	Thursday, 16th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Sinkiang	Thursday, 16th, 2.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Kaiyong	Friday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Hsinan	Friday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	St. Albans	Saturday, 18th, 9.15 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Chin Hua	Tuesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.

* Superadded correspondence only.

† Superadded correspondence for America, Canada and United Kingdom.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

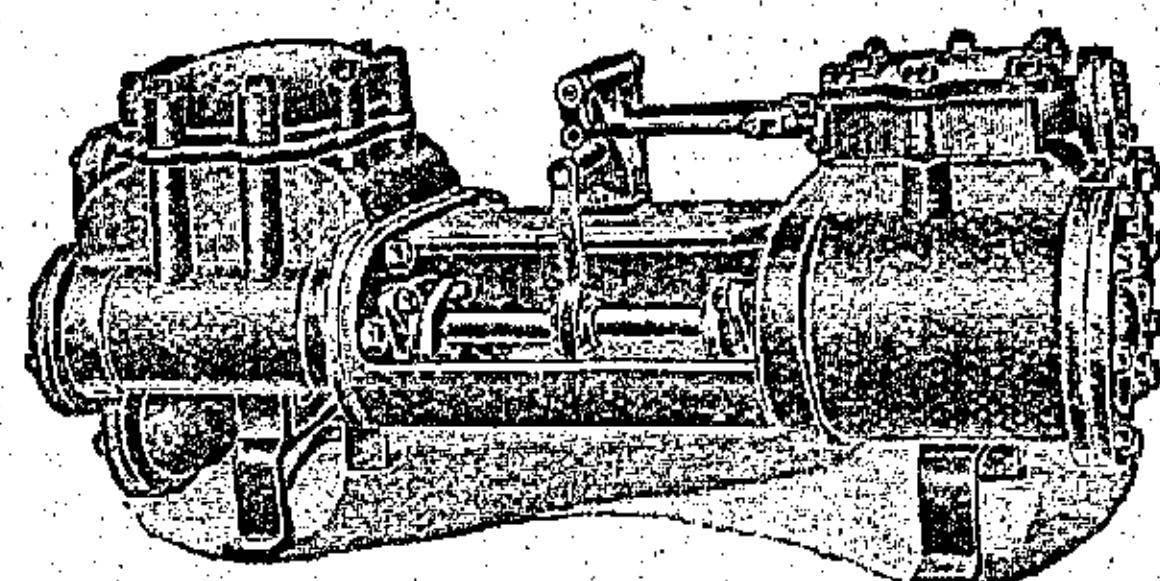
For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	10.00 A.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	10.00 A.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	2.00 P.M.	—
Santin Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Samshui	7.30 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macau	7.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	1.30 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sammei	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Canton	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.30 P.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki	7.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukang	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LIMITED.

SUB AGENTS IN CHINA FOR



THE WORTHINGTON PUMP CO.

SIZES IN STOCK IN HONGKONG.

WORTHINGTON BOILER-FEED PUMP, BRASS FITTED, PISTON PATTERN.

Size 3" x 1 1/2" x 3" 200 lbs. pressure.	Size 5 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 5" 160 lbs. pressure.
" 3" x 2" x 2" 160 "	" 6" x 4" x 6" 160 "
" 4 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 4" 160 "	" 6 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 5" Service Pumps.

ENGINEERS STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 10th.	
ON LONDON	Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/11 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/11 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 1/11 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 1/11 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 1/11 1/2
	Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 1/11 1/2
ON PARIS	Bank Bills, on demand ... 269
	Credit, at 4 months' sight ... 279
ON GERMANY	On demand ... nom.
ON NEW YORK	Bank Bills, on demand ... 46 1/2
	Credit, at 30 days' sight ... nom.
ON BOMBAY	Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.
	Bank, on demand ... 146
ON CALCUTTA	Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.
	Bank, on demand ... 146
ON SHANGHAI	Bank, at sight ... 74 1/2
	Private, 30 days' sight ... nom.
ON YOKOHAMA	On demand ... 90 1/2
ON MANILA	On demand ... 83 1/2
ON SINGAPORE	On demand ... 83 1/2
ON HONGKONG	On demand ... 6 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK	On demand ... 80
S. BURGERS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.40 n.
GOULD LEAS, 100 fine, per ton	\$83.50
BAR SILVER, per oz.	26 1/2

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 10th DECEMBER, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	REVENUE ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$800, sales	6 p.c.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$1.04	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$4.65, buyers	7 p.c.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$9.80	
Canton Mills	40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$1.86, buyers	
Shanghai Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1.15, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
Kang Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$1.75	
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$1.78	
Loon Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$1.46	
Booyee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$1.60	3 1/2 p.c.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$30, sellers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$77, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES—					
H.K. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$8.34, sales	3 1/2 p.c.
H.K. & Kowloon Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$1.04	
Shai Dock	150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$1.9, buyers	
New Engineering & S. S. Works, Ltd.	30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$1.03	6 1/2 p.c.
Shai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$9.4, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$1.44	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$1.09	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$1.90	5 p.c.
Hongkong Kope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$3.4, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	320,000	\$320,000	\$320,000	\$5.20, buyers	
INSURANCES—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$425	5 1/2 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$151 1/2, buyers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$415, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$1.75	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$810, sellers	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$320, buyers	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—					
H.K. Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$10.34	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10.34, sellers	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$205	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$84, buyers	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$40	6 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$1.05	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$12,500	\$12,500	\$70.4, buyers	
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Houwen Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$1.35	
Mining—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1.37, sellers	7 p.c.
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1.34, sellers	
Ranch Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1.26, buyers	
Tromps Mines, Limited	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$10.01	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$1.35, sales	5 p.c.
REFINERIES—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$1.33	5 p.c.
London Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$1.33	4 1/2 p.c.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—					
Longhai Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$9.14, buyers	5 p.c.
H.K. & Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$1.15, buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$1.35, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,000,510	\$4,000,510	\$4,000,510	\$1.35, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$1.35, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$1.35, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$1.35, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
STOCKS AND DISCOUNTS—					
Forrest, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$1.35, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Watson Co. A. S., Limited	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$1.35, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
United Waterboat Co., Limited	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$1.35, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1915	£ 787,200.	£ 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November 1914.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—

Sterling \$15,000,000

2 1/2-21.50, 000, at—\$15,000,000

Silver \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. DODD, Esq.

G. T. M. EDDING, Esq.

C. S. GIBBY, Esq.

P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.

J. A. PLAMMER, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. SHELLIM

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—A. G. F. STARR.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " " " "

" 12 " " " " "

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE—Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$2,100,000

Gold \$7,460,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st July, 1915.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 19TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusueh, Wuhu, Anching, Tientsin, Tianjin, Soochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Iohang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tongshan, Luanshan, Tanghsien, Hsing-tai, HANGHONG: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Hsueh, Ningpo, KATFENG: Changshu, Sinyang, Loh, Chowken, TAIWAN: Chowsan, Tamsui, Lanchi, Linting, Taitan, Yihuh, Haiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao, TAIYUAN: Yucheng, Fochow, CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, New Hwang, Hsien, Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinkiang, Antung, CANTON: KUEI YANG, PEKING: Koshu, Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted.

Deposits at rates which will be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914.

(1076)

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London Office 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000